

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,564

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1971

Established 1887

IRA Kills A Soldier At Border

British Patrol Crossed in Error BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Irish Republican Army extremists in Northern Ireland opened fire on a British armored patrol, killing a soldier and wounding another.

The border policeman said two armored cars crossed the border at Courthouse, a small frontier town 50 miles south of Belfast, when he realized the mistake.

The troops abandoned the damaged vehicle and fled in the other car, only to run into an ambush about 400 yards inside Northern Ireland by gunmen of the outlawed IRA, who opened fire on them, the policeman said.

In London, the British government instructed its ambassador to Dublin, John Peck, to ask a full report from Irish authorities on the incident. It also asked for assurances no effort would be spared to bring the offenders to justice, the Foreign Office said.

In Dublin, an Irish Army spokesman said a ten-man British army patrol had attempted to cross the British patrol from the village but had been forced to withdraw by the townspeople.

The policeman said some of the 150 villagers were armed and shot the British troops, killing two other soldiers in Belfast today, the spokesman said.

The incident brought the death toll in the August upsurge of violence in Northern Ireland to 29, including 29 civilians.

Soldier Shot in Belfast In Belfast today a British soldier was shot and seriously wounded by a sniper on the main highway leading into the city, an army spokesman said.

British soldiers came under fire in two other incidents in Belfast today, the spokesman said. A foot patrol in the Catholic White Rock area was fired on, and a single shot was fired at the army checkpoint on the junction of Shaw Road and Glenn Road.

An explosion today wrecked a food shop in Belfast's Old Park Road, owned by a former member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

A police spokesman said there was extensive damage to the building and nearby private residences, but there were no reports of injuries.

Earlier army technical experts said they found three unfused seltite bombs during searches of two cars.

Mobs Dispersed The army also dispersed mobs of Protestants and Catholics in Woodstock Road.

In Belfast yesterday an explosion rocked the customs and excise headquarters, an army spokesman said.

At Least 25 Dead Greece and Italy Probe Ferry Fire

From Wire Dispatches

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 29.—An armada of ships and planes swept the southern Adriatic today, searching for possible survivors and victims of yesterday's ferry fire in which at least 25 persons were known to have died.

The captain of the boat, the Helenna, a 561-foot, 11,322-ton converted tanker called the world's largest ferry, today denied charges by some survivors that he and his crew were among the first to abandon ship as flames devoured the vessel from prow to stern.

But the surviving passengers were almost unanimous in claiming that the crew did not do enough to help passengers abandon ship and did not try to quell the panic that erupted as the flames spread from a galley.

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SAFE—Survivors from Greek ferryboat Helenna, aboard a rescue ship.

31 Killed in Crash of Hungarian Airliner

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29 (UPI)—A Hungarian Ilyushin-18 turboprop plane with 34 passengers and crew aboard crashed into the sea last night, one minute before it was due to land at Copenhagen's Kastrup Airport.

Airport officials said that three passengers, sitting in the rear of the badly damaged plane, had survived. Twelve bodies have been brought out of the wreck by skindivers.

Police identified the survivors as Greta Meisner, 24, of Norway, her 61-year-old mother-in-law, Martha Schneider of East Germany, and Juergen Hermann, 31, of Berlin.

Doctors at Copenhagen's Municipal Hospital said Mrs. Schneider suffered a leg fracture and Mrs. Meisner was suffering from shock. Mr. Hermann sustained only cuts and bruises.

A commission, led by State Aviation Director F. Huevos, arrived early today from Budapest and was taken to the wreck lying in ten feet of water near the island of Saltholm, six miles from the airport.

The plane was flying from Oslo to Budapest with scheduled stopovers in Copenhagen and East Berlin.

C. E. Weibel, Kastrup Airport manager, said it appeared the Hungarian pilot had attempted an emergency landing in the sea. But the impact was violent and a wing was torn off and the front part of the plane compressed.

The airport control tower said that the plane's approach to the landing strip, watched on radar screens, appeared to be normal. However, the plane suddenly disappeared from the radar screen. It was raining at the time.

Today, airline officials said that they did not have any clues to the cause of the crash. Skindivers worked throughout the day to recover bodies.

Even for those who had made up their minds in advance, it often took several minutes to vote. At many polling places around the city, lines grew long throughout the day.

Care in Saigon But despite the mass of non-enthusiasm which they were forced to lift, Saigon voters appeared to be deliberately choosing well-known political figures, especially those known as opponents of President Thieu.

Incumbent Assemblymen Nguyen Huu Chung and Ly Qui Chung, two young associates of Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, appeared well on their way to re-election to second four-year terms.

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Heavy Turnout In Saigon Vote For Assembly

By Peter A. Jay

SAIGON, Aug. 29 (WP)—South Vietnamese voters, amid charges of fraud, blizzards of propaganda and scattered instances of Communist harassment, turned out in record numbers today to choose a new 159-member national assembly.

According to early, unofficial figures released six hours after the polls closed at 4 p.m., 5,567,446 voters, nearly 80 percent of the electorate, participated in the election. There were 1,242 candidates in the field. No particular pattern was immediately discernible, although several anti-government candidates appeared to be assured of election in the showcase district in Saigon.

The first rural returns were not expected until early tomorrow and officials estimated that it might be two days before all results were in and formally tabulated.

In Binh Dinh Province on the central coast, a terrorist threw a grenade into a polling place, killing seven persons and wounding 23. In most of the country the voting proceeded without incident.

Fraud Charges There were cries of fraud from some candidates well before the polls were closed.

Assemblyman Ngo Cong Duc, perhaps President Thieu's noisiest critic in the lower house, said tonight that his seat in Vinh Binh Province in the Mekong Delta was being stolen from him by the government and scheduled a news conference for tomorrow.

Voters were handed a sheaf of paper ballots, one for each candidate and bearing his name, number, picture and campaign emblem. Then, in a curtained booth, the voter selected his five choices, put the appropriate ballots in an envelope and brought the envelope out with him to drop into a ballot box.

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Greek Civilians No Longer Need Sign Loyalty Pledges

SALONIKA, Greece, Aug. 29 (AP)—Premier George Papadopoulos announced last night that Greek civilians would no longer be obliged to sign loyalty statements to the regime.

The announcement apparently meant that a controversial draft law on the journalistic profession which forces newsmen to sign a loyalty statement would now be revised.

Mr. Papadopoulos made the announcement in a rambling 45-minute radio address to the nation. He said next year will be a year of development for the state administration. Then he surprised his audience by saying:

"No Greeks will any longer be obliged to sign loyalty statements except the armed forces and the security corps."

Loyalty statements have always been requested of civil servants and persons employed in sensitive posts. Anyone with a leftist background was usually excluded from state employment.

Mr. Papadopoulos indirectly criticized the United States when he said, "If they wish to renounce their allied obligations, we will not renounce our alliances. We will fight all alone if we have to."

The U.S. House of Representatives voted earlier this month to sever \$118 million in military aid to the Greek regime for its reluctance to restore representative rule.

Speaking at the Salonika Officers Club after opening the 36th

West German Newspaper Says 'Transit' Reported Key Part of Berlin Pact

By Lawrence Fellows

BERLIN, Aug. 29 (NYT)—A text purported to be that of the Berlin draft agreement reached last week by the United States, the Soviet Union, France and Britain was published here yesterday. It provided what was called "the simplest, quickest and most privileged treatment known in international practice" to traffic to and from West Berlin.

The text, which took up a full page in Bild Zeitung, a lively but politically conservative newspaper in West Germany, was said to include all the "essential parts" of the agreement worked out tentatively by the representatives of the victorious powers of World War II after nearly 17 months of negotiation.

After the agreement is given formal approval by the four governments, East and West Germany will negotiate details. These accords will be included in a final protocol signed by all parties.

Apart from transit to Berlin, a common rail and truck tariff and technical operation in railway administration are to be arranged by the Germans.

In Bonn, diplomatic observers said the Bild Zeitung version "comes very close to the real thing, as it practically mirrors the treaty text."

The West German government refused to comment on the publication.

The text, as carried by Bild

Yen Floats Up 5.2% on Tokyo Mart

Official Bank Watches For Extreme Change

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—The yen rose by 5.2 percent in value against the dollar in the usual half-day of dealings yesterday as the Bank of Japan watched to prevent overvalued changes.

The yen, which many countries feel was grossly undervalued, was officially allowed to float yesterday to find its own level against the dollar.

From a previous rate of 360 yen to the dollar, the Japanese currency ended the day at 341.3 yen on the official market. But at hotels and in banks, the yen went up in value to 312 to the dollar.

Observers noted a climate of uncertainty and said yesterday's figure could not be regarded as a fair indication of the yen's value.

Report of Intervention Officials refused to confirm widespread reports that the Bank of Japan stepped in during trading to peg the parity change at slightly more than 340 percent.

Banking sources said they believed the government did not want to be handicapped by too big a change before the Group of Ten—the non-Communist world's richest nations—meets next month to discuss parity adjustments against the dollar.

The monetary uncertainty here is expected to continue several days as banks cope with the sudden shift in government policy.

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Big Storm Moves From New York To New England

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Denounces 'Malicious' Attacks

Brandt Defends Berlin Accord Against Criticism of 'Sell-Out'

NEU ULM, West Germany, Aug. 29 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt today defended the four-power agreement on Berlin against criticism that it was a "sell-out" of the divided city to the Communists.

He listed what he said were main advantages for West Berlin as a result of the agreement, announced six days ago by the ambassadors of the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

"The federal government has had to suffer considerable criticism, malicious attacks and insinuations in recent weeks and months that I want to sell out

Berlin." Mr. Brandt told a rally of his Social Democratic party here.

"We have had to take this in order not to disturb negotiations. But now the point is drawing near when we can make everything clear and from that point on the attacks will boomerang."

Mr. Brandt was answering criticisms, many in West Germany's conservative press, that he was willing to grant the Soviet Union too many concessions on Berlin without gaining enough in return.

But the chancellor, a former mayor of West Berlin, said the four-power agreement meant "a better position for West Berlin, an end to the uncertainty for West Berlin and, finally, a positive development in divided Germany."

He cited four positive points from the agreement:

• "The link of West Berlin to West Germany finally will be removed as a point of world friction."

• "The outside administration of West Berlin finally will be clarified. Previously it was contested by the East."

• "Passage to Berlin will be free from disturbances and chicanery. That will mean an important advance."

• "West Berliners, after years of separation, again will be able to visit the other side of the city and the (East) German Democratic Republic. That means much to separated families."

Mr. Brandt admitted that the agreement would bring down the Berlin wall nor reunite Germany.

"But the question is whether one thinks he can change anything with protests, or whether one supports a policy—without illusion, but unyielding—which reduces tension and deals patiently with the results. . .," he said. "I am for the second way."

In West Berlin, Mayor Klaus Schiewe issued a statement in which he said the agreement fulfills all the hopes of the city. "The people of our city profit directly in three ways," he said. "It gives us additional security, additional stability and more normalcy."

Comment in Moscow MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (UPI).—After withholding comment for five days, the Soviet Union yesterday welcomed the Berlin agreement as "an important contribution to strengthening peace in Europe" and as a further step toward the European security conference long sought by Moscow.

Yesterday's remarks were published in a Sovetskaya Rossia, a newspaper of secondary importance, published by the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party. They were written by Yuri Kornilov, a commentator for Tass, the government news agency.

Previously, the Soviet press had carried only curt announcements that a draft of the Berlin treaty had been approved for submission to the four governments and news reports from East Germany indicating approval there of the draft agreement.

Berliners may be issued West German passports, however, and may be given consular protection abroad by West German diplomatic missions.

Moscow is to establish a consulate general in West Berlin with a staff of 20, according to the text. Twenty other Russians are permitted in the offices in West Berlin of a Soviet trade organization; one for each bonded customs warehouse that is set up; three Russians in the Soviet Union's tourist office, and five in its airline office.

2 Germanys Said to Trade Prisoners

BOONN, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—East and West Germany have just completed one of the biggest swaps of spies for political prisoners since the country was divided, the mass-circulation Sunday newspaper Bild am Sonntag reported today.

The paper said the exchange was made between the West German government and East Germany's Ministry for State Security at Herleshausen, the Hesse-Thuringia border-crossing point, last Wednesday.

It said the East Germans asked for the swap before the next round of talks between officials of the two states to negotiate details to be incorporated in the recently concluded four-power draft agreement on Berlin.

Ten Red Agents Freed Some East German agents and secret couriers were set free without being formally charged or coming to trial, the paper wrote.

A number of spies already sentenced were pardoned and also immediately released, Bild said.

In exchange, the East Germans freed what were called political prisoners, four of whom had served several years of life sentences.

While agents held by West Germany were assembled at a border-force barracks in Bad Herlesfeld, the prisoners in the East were held at Eisenach, just across the border, waiting for darkness.

Bus Makes Round-Trip First the spies were taken by bus across the border. On the return trip the bus brought out the political prisoners. The paper said "lights out" was ordered on the Western side to keep the deal secret.

"Simultaneously, at 20:30 on Wednesday evening, all the neon lights at the control point went out. The border was opened, and all the returning prisoners saw what total darkness."

The paper said all the West German government agencies involved refused to comment on the exchange report. It quoted a spokesman for the Intra-German Affairs Ministry as saying, "Our hands are tied. No comment."

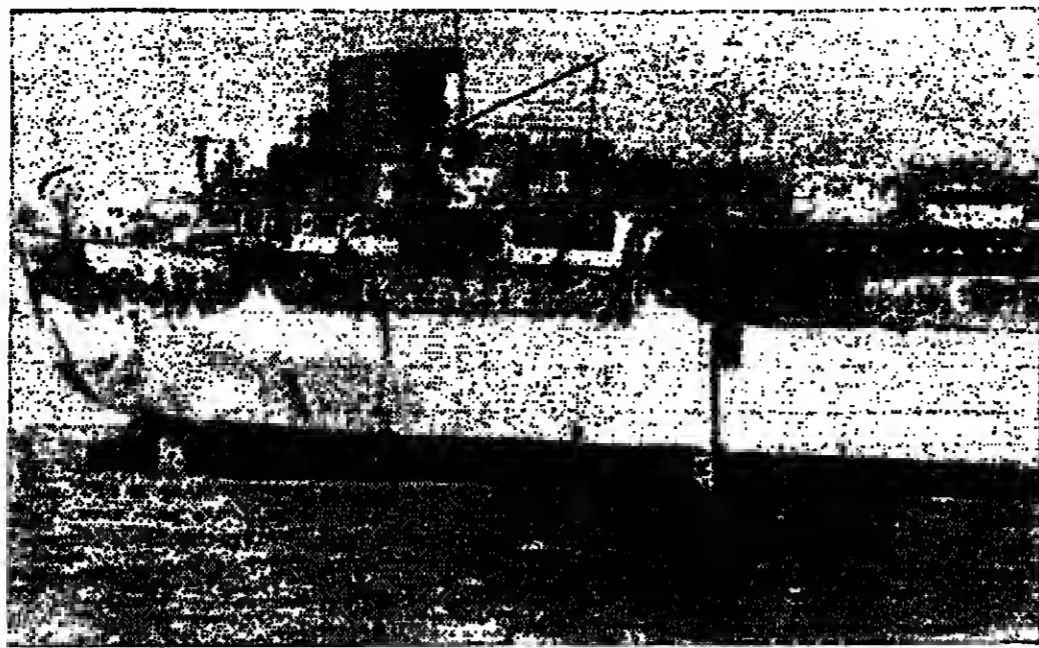
W. German Paper Reportedly Prints Berlin Pact Text

(Continued from Page 1) Soviet Union that West German politicians and officials will refrain from performing governmental acts in West Berlin. These have caused the East Germans to harass traffic on highways in the past.

Otherwise, the level of West German activity in West Berlin remains the same. The federal offices remain, but the Western Allies acknowledge in a declaration that West Berlin is not an integral part of West Germany. The Russians agree that West

Berliners may be issued West German passports, however, and may be given consular protection abroad by West German diplomatic missions.

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Greece, Italy Probing Blaze Fatal to 25 on Ferry at Sea

(Continued from Page 1) tain was among the first to abandon ship, and he was immediately followed by the crew," Mr. Florio said. "I saw them with my own eyes."

The Brindisi public prosecutor's office tonight put a sequestration order out to bar scavengers from occupying the vessel.

Explosion Reported Capt. Antipas said he thought that the fire started in the galley, but he did not know the cause. It was thought that cooking oil may have ignited.

Earlier reports said that there had been an explosion and a liquid-gas container was thought to have erupted.

Capt. Antipas said that flames, whipped by sprightly winds, spread through ventilation shafts to the engine room. "There were many explosions, most of them among the 150 cars parked on the sun deck and in the garage," he said.

The skipper said that the crew threw ropes over the ship's sides to aid in the evacuation. But a British survivor asserted: "Everything was done on one's own initiative. Everything was done by the passengers. We threw down our own rope ladder." The survivor added that when he reached a rubber raft in the heavy seas, it broke in pieces as he grabbed it. "It was incredible," he said.

Capt. Antipas insisted that he was the last person to leave, trying a rope to his wife's wrist and jumping into the sea. He and she swam for an hour before being picked up by a Russian freighter, he said. He said the Helenna was capable of carrying up to 1,500 persons.

Greek maritime authorities listed the ship's load as 820 passengers and 97 crew.

Of the skipper's praise for his crew's action, a French survivor commented: "Ridiculous. I did not see any of the crew around the boat at all."

A Belgian woman said: "It was not a crew member, but an Italian passenger who organized the embarkation of the life-boat we took." The woman was separated from her husband in the evacuation, and worried about him for 18 hours before learning that he had survived.

A Frenchman also condemned the crew, saying: "It was outrageous: there was nobody to be seen."

Twenty-four bodies were brought ashore by rescue vessels. The head of the Brindisi port authority, Col. Onorio Carlesi, said: "We don't know how many bodies we can find because they sink and are carried away by currents." Officials at beaches along the Adriatic coast were alerted to look for bodies washed ashore.

Identification of the bodies brought to port by rescue vessels was difficult because they were clad only in pajamas or swimsuits.

In Piraeus, the Athens seaport, three of 27 homeward-bound crew members said they supposed that those who had drowned were "elderly persons who had become panic-stricken." The Brindisi municipal government gave money to about 100 persons so they could travel to their homes. It suspended celebration of the feast day of the patron saint of this city of



Demetrios Antipas, captain of the Helenna.

70,000 and declared a day of mourning. It ordered clothing stores to remain open so the survivors of the tragedy could obtain garments.

The disaster was the most costly off the coast of Italy since World War II. The last major tragedy involving a Greek ferry occurred on Dec. 8, 1966, when the 8,923-ton Heraklion went down in a storm on a voyage from Crete to Piraeus, and only 47 of the 288 aboard were found. The 20,848-ton Greek luxury liner Lakonia sank in December, 1963, 180 miles north of Madeira after it caught fire during a cruise. Twelve of the 648 passengers lost their lives.

Col. Banzer was exiled to Argentina, where he began to plot with soldiers and civilians convinced that Gen. Torres was leading Bolivia toward a Communist dictatorship.

Col. Banzer appears to have come and gone across the Argentine border with impunity. Early in the conspiracy, according to a responsible source in a position to know, he met with Maj. Lundin, who reportedly was pessimistic about the plot's chances and gave it no encouragement.

U.S.-Trained Rangers Col. Banzer and leaders of the two traditionally antagonistic political parties drew together and won a most important ally, the 800-man Ranger unit 15 miles north of here in Montero. This unit was trained by U.S. Special Forces Green Berets at the time of the guerrilla instruction led by Ernesto (Che) Guevara and several other Cubans near here in 1968.

The Rangers are an elite arm of the generally inept Bolivian Army. There are no longer any American advisers with the Rangers, and Maj. Lundin appears to be the only U.S. military man in this vast and lightly populated lowland of eastern Bolivia.

Ulster Clash At Frontier (Continued from Page 1) spokesman said, and two persons were injured.

The body of Sam Miller, 40, was found yesterday on Townsend Street, a mainly Protestant area. He had a gunshot wound of the head. The spokesman said the case was being treated as murder.

Bombs in Londonderry In Londonderry, bomb explosions rocked a social club for local government employees, the city's main post office, a household-furnishing shop and a small hotel. The blasts caused no casualties, police said.

They were the latest in a series of weekend explosions in Northern Ireland which followed a two-day lull in the bombing campaign of the extremist "Provisional" wing of the IRA aimed at bringing down the government of Premier Brian Faulkner.

Yesterday a group of Catholics led by a handbag-swinging woman attacked three policemen near a Catholic civil-rights rally in Londonderry. None of the officers was seriously hurt. They threw a group of youths, threw stones at an army post in the predominantly Catholic city until they were dispersed by troops after 30 minutes.

In the early morning hours, gunmen fired a burst of automatic fire and two single shots at two Londonderry army posts. The fire was not returned, and there were no casualties, an army spokesman said.

Colombo Leaves Hospital NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Joseph A. Colombo Sr., was moved from Roosevelt Hospital to home of his son Anthony in Brooklyn, at 1 a.m. yesterday, police reported. The reputed underworld leader was sick and critically wounded two months ago.

In Santa Cruz to Train Fliers U.S. Major Allegedly Played Role in Bolivia Coup d'Etat

By Lewis H. Diuguid SANTA CRUZ, Bolivia, Aug. 29 (UPI).—A United States Air Force major serving as an adviser to the Bolivian air training school in Santa Cruz played a role in last week's coup d'etat.

Whether or not this role was important to the coup's success is at present unknown.

The U.S. Air Force officer, Maj. Robert J. Lundin, sources here said, had been in close contact with the plotters over the past six months. A local ham-radio operator confirmed that when the plotters were in military control of Santa Cruz—and their lines of communication to the capital, La Paz, broke down—they switched to a separate radio system belonging to Maj. Lundin.

Maj. Lundin normally uses the radio system to report to the U.S. Embassy, 300 miles away in La Paz, although normally his assignment here is as a pilot trainer.

U.S. Intervention Charged In La Paz, leftist supporters of the ousted president, Gen. Juan Jose Torres, charge that he fell from power as a result of U.S. intervention. They offer no proof, but the allegations include a charge that U.S. companies in Bolivia funded those behind the coup (American investment in Bolivia is estimated at less than \$11 million), that the embassy or embassy personnel bribed forces that could have saved Gen. Torres, and that the Central Intelligence Agency took part in the coup.

One means of measuring the U.S. role, if any, in the coup would be to know the nature of Maj. Lundin's talks with the plotters, but this could not be determined with certainty.

Planning for the coup began not long after Col. Hugo Banzer, the new president, failed in a January attempt to overthrow Gen. Torres.

Col. Banzer was exiled to Argentina, where he began to plot with soldiers and civilians convinced that Gen. Torres was leading Bolivia toward a Communist dictatorship.

Col. Banzer appears to have come and gone across the Argentine border with impunity. Early in the conspiracy, according to a responsible source in a position to know, he met with Maj. Lundin, who reportedly was pessimistic about the plot's chances and gave it no encouragement.

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They were the latest in a series of weekend explosions in Northern Ireland which followed a two-day lull in the bombing campaign of the extremist "Provisional" wing of the IRA aimed at bringing down the government of Premier Brian Faulkner.

Yesterday a group of Catholics led by a handbag-swinging woman attacked three policemen near a Catholic civil-rights rally in Londonderry. None of the officers was seriously hurt. They threw a group of youths, threw stones at an army post in the predominantly Catholic city until they were dispersed by troops after 30 minutes.

In the early morning hours, gunmen fired a burst of automatic fire and two single shots at two Londonderry army posts. The fire was not returned, and there were no casualties, an army spokesman said.

Colombo Leaves Hospital NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP).—Joseph A. Colombo Sr., was moved from Roosevelt Hospital to home of his son Anthony in Brooklyn, at 1 a.m. yesterday, police reported. The reputed underworld leader was sick and critically wounded two months ago.

Hunting Season Opens in Italy

ROME, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Italy's 1.6 million licensed sportsmen set off into the woods, hills and fields today in search of game as the annual hunting season opened.

Each year, although the quantity of game decreases, the number of sportsmen increases and the sport becomes increasingly arduous and unrewarding. The number of shooting casualties also regularly increases. In the last seven years, there have been 267 deaths and 32,680 accidents.

Most of the Italian countryside is free for all hunters to shoot on. The danger to human life is considerable.

As the plotters consolidated support, rumors thickened in Santa Cruz that a coup was afoot. In the last weeks it was well known that the fugitive Col. Banzer was in the city. Santa Cruz has about 100,000 people. Strangers are always noted, and few secrets can survive.

Among the people Col. Banzer met at this time was Maj. Lundin. Col. Banzer's presence in Santa Cruz was almost certainly known to Gen. Torres, but inexplicably he did not move to have the major captured until ten days ago, when the plot was ready to be sprung.

Tokyo Market Sees the Yen Float Up 5.2% in First Day

(Continued from Page 1) assess the damage of the yen's flotation as coupled with the 10 percent import surcharge imposed by President Nixon on Aug. 15.

The oil industry predicted it would profit from a 10 percent revaluation, while the shipbuilding industry warned it would lose.

Many businessmen said that the Japanese economy could not stand flotation and the import surcharge, and sources said this might be the line taken by the government in talks with a visiting U.S. official, Philip Trezise, Assistant Secretary of State for

Economic Affairs. He arrives today for talks on the surcharge and monetary matters. Automobile, electrical, goods and textile manufacturers also held emergency sessions yesterday, but came to no conclusions on prospects, because of the uncertainties on the money market.

Initial fears of big losses by the floating move sent prices tumbling on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, but major securities firms began buying oil, construction and insurance shares, resulting in a slight improvement over Friday. The index was up 8.48 at 2,245.87.

The confusion of bankers and businessmen is partly explained by their lack of experience in floating the yen, an action unknown since World War II here.

Observers said it would probably be several days before anyone could predict where the yen was headed. They said, however, that if Japan intended to stick to a revaluation of around 5 or 6 percent, it would certainly not satisfy critics overseas, notably in the United States. Estimates by world economists of the yen's true value have ranged from a 10-to-20-percent rise over the old fixed rate.

U.S. Officials Study Float WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Senior U.S. monetary officials studied the performance of the yen on the Tokyo foreign exchange market but declined to comment.

There is some feeling among economists outside the government that the Japanese should be expected to raise the value of the yen unilaterally by much more than 5 percent while facing the 10 percent surcharge.

President Nixon's private beach at the Western White House is part of the shoreline that was fouled by the chunks of black goo. The pollution also dirtied his favorite swimming beach at the Camp Pendleton Marine Corps base next door.

The President tried to swim in the ocean, viewed the pollution and returned to his pool. While he was on the lawn Friday, he trotted Timahoe, his Irish setter. There was a black smear on the dog's red coat.

"Oh," said the President. Timahoe trotted off again, but was later reported in confinement to prevent mere expeditions to the greasy beach.

Indonesian Tour By Dutch Queen

BOGOR, Indonesia, Aug. 29 (AP).—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands strolled through the famous botanical gardens here today as her husband Prince Bernhard shot some movies of her sniffing the exotic flowers.

Thousands of Indonesians crowded around the fences at the edge of the 300-acre park for a glimpse of the queen as she walked under the shade of huge banyan trees, palms and other shade trees to the main greenhouse filled with hundreds of varieties of orchid and other flowers.

The 62-year-old monarch, on the fourth day of her 11-day state visit to Indonesia, also visited the elegant Dutch-built state palace located in the center of this west Java town, 40 miles south of Djakarta.

15 Killed in Philippines MANILA, Aug. 29 (AP).—Fifteen Moslems were killed and three others wounded in renewed violence in the southern Philippine province of Cotabato, news reports said today.

Advertisement for 'Hunting Season Opens in Italy' with details about the hunt and safety concerns.

Pan Am advertisement featuring the 'Home Team' slogan and flight schedules to various cities like New York, Boston, and Los Angeles.

Advertisement for 'Heavy Turnout in S. Vietnam Vote' discussing the political situation and election results in South Vietnam.

Advertisement for 'You'll live like a king in our castle in Ireland' featuring Dronelund Castle and its amenities.

Advertisement for 'Blasfemy Display At Edinburgh Castle' reporting on a controversial display at the Scottish castle.

Advertisement for 'U.S. Appears to Drop Efforts For a Contested Vietnam Race' discussing the withdrawal of U.S. support for a contested election in Vietnam.

Advertisement for 'Ulster Clash At Frontier' reporting on recent bombings and clashes in Northern Ireland.

Advertisement for 'Navy Brings In Vacuum Cleaner To Slurp Nixon's Oil Slick' reporting on the Navy's efforts to clean up an oil spill near President Nixon's beach.

Advertisement for 'Indonesian Tour By Dutch Queen' reporting on Queen Juliana's visit to Indonesia.

Advertisement for '15 Killed in Philippines' reporting on violence in the southern Philippine province of Cotabato.

Weather forecast table listing conditions for various cities including Albany, Anchorage, and London.

Advertisement for 'Jobs' with the slogan 'If you're looking for one, then look first in the Classified ad section of the Herald Tribune.'

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'هكذا من الأهل'

Court Enforcement Asked

Wage-Price Controls Sought By Romney at End of Freeze

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—George Romney, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, has suggested that "some form of wage-price review board... be established after the wage-price freeze expires Nov. 13."

Homosexuals Stage March In Mid-London

LONDON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Gay Liberation Front staged a "kiss-in" demonstration today in Trafalgar Square to protest a law that forbids homosexual lovemaking for persons under 21 years of age.

Mansfield, Palme Meet in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Mansfield today discussed President Nixon's economic measures to defend the dollar with Sweden's Premier Olof Palme.

Mistrial Is Declared For Manson Follower

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 29 (AP).—A mistrial was declared in the murder trial of Steve Grogan, 20, a follower of Charles Manson, after the jury failed to reach a verdict.

Price Freeze Won't Apply To New Cars, Hotel Rates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI).—The Cost of Living Council said yesterday that seasonal increases in new car prices and hotel rates will be permitted under President Nixon's 90-day wage and price freeze.

Podgorny to Visit Hanoi in October

MOSCOW, Aug. 29 (AP).—Soviet President Nikolai S. Podgorny will visit North Vietnam early in October, Tass, the official Soviet press agency, said tonight.

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NEW ACT—Sen. Barry Goldwater and Dinah Shore roll onto set of Miss Shore's television show aboard motorcycle which the Arizona senator built at home.

1,500 Jackson Mourners Hear Hey Newton Vow Vengeance

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 29 (AP).—About 1,500 mourners, many sobbing, raised clenched-fist salutes as the body of "Soledad brother" George Jackson was carried from funeral ceremonies yesterday.

Bombs Destroy 3 Calif. Prison System Offices

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Bombs wrecked offices of the state prison and rehabilitation system in three northern California cities yesterday, weeks after the bloody escape attempt at San Quentin Prison in which six persons were killed.

Printers End Strike At Pittsburgh Press

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Striking printers ratified a two-year contract with the Pittsburgh Press Co. today, ending a walk-out that had closed both the city's major daily newspapers since May 14.

Lindsay Says He Won't Seek Re-Election

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT).—Mayor Lindsay has decided not to run for re-election in 1975 because, he said, "eight years is enough for me and for the city."

But Denies 'Public' Criticism

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—A controversial interview by an American narcotics official has yielded five tips in 48 hours, an official U.S. Embassy statement said yesterday.

Russian Ship Calls at Malta To Be Repaired

VALLETTA, Malta, Aug. 29 (AP).—The Russian cargo ship Pioneer Volkov—5,419 tons—put in at Malta for repairs yesterday and a number of other Russian vessels are expected within the next few months.

'Lord Porn' Tells Britain His Campaign Is No Joke

LONDON, Aug. 29 (AP).—Television viewers laughed as the balding aristocrat struggled through customs with a clutch of pornography. Cartoonists lampooned him as he walked out of a Copenhagen sex show.

Bulgarian Army Conducts August Maneuvers Alone

VIENNA, Aug. 29 (AP).—Strategic and tactical maneuvers of the Bulgarian Army were held "in the second half of August" on Bulgarian territory, the Bulgarian news agency, BTA, reported yesterday.

Robbery at the Waldorf

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Three masked men robbed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel of \$30,000 Friday but one of the men was captured after he broke both heels jumping 15 feet from a window. The police also recovered \$6,800.

GIs in Germany Not Getting Grits, Congress Hungers to Know Why

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The House Appropriations Committee has discovered that the armed forces have failed to provide grits for their men in Germany, an oversight some members contend is damaging morale.

Spain Jails 2 Students

MADRID, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—A court-martial sentenced two students here yesterday to one year and three months in prison for distributing subversive leaflets in a Madrid subway station.

U.S. Embassy in Paris Says Drug Outcry Yielded Tips

PARIS, Aug. 29 (AP).—A controversial interview by an American narcotics official has yielded five tips in 48 hours, an official U.S. Embassy statement said yesterday.

India Flood Toll At 600 to 1,100; Loss in Millions

NEW DELHI, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—At least 600 and possibly more than 1,100 people have died in the monsoon floods ravaging northern and eastern India, government reports indicate today.

Corsica Forest Fire

BASTIA, France, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Firemen said today a forest fire which raged for 24 hours over 26,000 acres of northern Corsica had been brought under control. Three persons were injured and two houses destroyed by the swift moving fire, which at one time threatened to destroy three villages, police said.

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The Popular Will

The forthcoming presidential election in South Vietnam has been the subject of much justified foreign and domestic criticism. And yesterday's voting for the legislature was not spared: the multiplicity of candidates, the severe restrictions on campaigning, were set against the appearance of a large number of "peace" candidates in appraising the value of the balloting as an expression of the popular will.

North Vietnam, of course, and the Viet Cong have also issued judgments against the election. But the worth of those strident more than doubtful, not only because these areas and groups don't believe in elections, but because they have been casting their own ballots during the poll with mortar shells, kidnapping and assorted acts of terrorism.

Terror has been romanticized of late, even by its objects. It is argued that terror is the only recourse of those who are denied the right of imposing their will upon the population at large; that terror involves a far deeper personal commitment than marking a ballot or pushing the lever on a voting machine; that terror thus, somehow, acquires a higher moral status than rigging elections by stature, or corruption, or even than winning them honestly within a system the terrorist opposes.

That terror may be explicable in terms of a reaction against long oppression is one thing. That it bears any resemblance to an

expression of genuinely popular will can be purely coincidental. American history has, more than once, been diverted by the assassination of a president. In each case there has been controversy over the extent of discontent behind the killings and the precise nature of the act, or conspiracy, that caused them. But virtually no one is prepared to assert that they were not directed against the freely declared will of the American people. And in the one instance in which a real conspiracy is known to have inspired an assassination—that of Abraham Lincoln—the quality of the conspirators was of such a low order as to make the whole a kind of grisly jest.

Virtually every country in the world has to face up to terror as a potential or actual weapon of politics. The depth of despair behind the terror, the means used to combat it may vary from nation to nation. The world has become skeptical enough of its institutions so that the possibility of terrorism may to some extent be legitimate is almost never ruled out. But once it is assumed that terror is always legitimate, or at least always carries its own condemnation, there is grave trouble ahead. Bombs and bullets in themselves have no ideology; those who direct them against their fellow humans bear a terrible responsibility, whether they wear the stars of a general or the blue jeans of a young revolutionary. Terror and war are the last arguments of the popular will, its worst, and almost justifiable expression.

A Broader Economic Philosophy

President Nixon's new economic policy has scored its first solid victory on the international front with the announcement by the Japanese government that it would float the yen.

When the United States cut the dollar loose from gold two weeks ago, it was aiming at a realignment of exchange rates that would increase the competitiveness of American goods. The yen was the key to that realignment.

To Japan's credit, once it moved it acted gracefully and without rancor. The Sato government has even demonstrated that it has learned some lessons that will be in Japan's own long-term interest, especially if Japan now overcomes its mercantilist policy of excessive emphasis on expanding international trade as a means of increasing national wealth. In announcing its decision to float the yen, Tokyo stressed that it would use fiscal and monetary policy to prevent a domestic recession and to shift resources toward meeting urgent social needs—a shift that should prove of great benefit to Japan.

With the yen moving toward a more appropriate rate, the United States will be in a much stronger bargaining position in working out a new relationship between the dollar and other currencies; this is the essential condition for bringing about lasting improvement in America's balance of payments.

Once that goal is in sight, the administration will have a notable opportunity to lead the world in a renewed drive for freer international trade and investment. If the United States should miscalculate and cling to the protectionist 10 percent import surtax after that impost served its stated purpose as a bargaining weapon, other nations could be forced into retaliatory moves and the administration would wind up snatching defeat from the jaws of victory.

At home, the principal problem for Mr. Nixon is to gain the support of organized labor in stopping inflation. Provocative as some of labor's positions have been on the wage-price freeze, it is also true that administration officials have in too many cases gone out of their way to inflame the differences.

Fortunately, the administration now shows a recognition that every reasonable effort should be made to enlist labor's voluntary cooperation in an effective stabilization program is to follow the present 90-day freeze. The worst thing that could happen to the nation after the freeze ends would

be a wage-price explosion. That would wreck hope for orderly growth, which must depend on converting increases in gross national product from mere price increase to real gains in national output and employment.

An outburst of inflation would send interest rates, which are now coming down, soaring once more. And a test of strength between the administration and the labor movement could have a paralyzing impact on the national economy through widespread strikes. The President cannot surrender to labor's dictation on what a new program should contain, but it is in the nation's interest that maximum effort be made to avoid a destructive confrontation.

Labor has no right to insist on special preference in any plan for wage-price restraint in the post-freeze period. It does have a right, however, to seek assurances that labor will not be treated inequitably. This will mean keeping an overall lid on prices—and going beyond that to an insistence on price reductions in industries where productivity is rising faster than wage increases. With such balance must go a legislative program that is not heavily weighted toward big business while providing only a "soup bone"—to use Walter Heller's word—for labor, consumers and the poor.

In both its domestic and international policies, the administration can secure the growth and stability it seeks only by demonstrating its willingness to move from narrow, economic partisanship to a broader concern for the interest of others. The success of the President's entire program rests on building such a spirit of cooperation at home and abroad. The expansion of the domestic economy depends heavily on stimulus that would be provided by devaluation of the dollar in relation to other currencies. Increased flexibility of exchange rates, to which other countries must agree, will permit the United States to resume fiscal, monetary and interest-rate policies for full employment without undermining America's international position.

Similarly, an end to inflationary expectations, so essential to encouraging consumer expenditures and business investment, cannot be secured without the understanding and support of labor. Mr. Nixon's task is to make his new economic policy one that will command the respect of those who are not automatically on his side.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peking Si, Havana No

President Nixon's forthcoming visit to China has taught us all to expect the unexpected. Inevitably then, when Fidel Castro chatted and shook hands with American volleyball players in Havana, and talked hopefully of more sports exchanges between Cuba and the United States, some people were tempted to put two and two together—and make five. The chances of a meeting between Dr. Castro and President Nixon are nil. The possibility of an official rapprochement between the two countries is remote.

From the American point of view Cuba is no longer the irritant it was. But that is no reason to provoke the right-wing backlash in the United States which swallowing his past words about Dr. Castro would mean for Mr. Nixon. The United States can safely ignore Cuba as it could not ignore 700 million Chinese. Dr. Castro's invitation to the American volleyball players is little more than a good sporting gesture. At the recent Pan American Games in Colombia, after all, the Cubans beat their North American rivals in many events.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 30, 1896
PARIS.—The Figaro this morning says that Cardinal Richard, having been informed that several priests in his diocese had been seen cycling in the Bois de Boulogne with their cassocks turned up, sent for these priests and paternally admonished them, at the same time formally forbidding them to mount the "iron steed" to cycle. "It is very undignified for priests to do so," he said.

Fifty Years Ago

August 30, 1921
PARIS.—The Zion, the first vessel to be acquired by the Zionists' merchant marine, failed to leave Marseilles on schedule on Friday, owing to her being held up by a police warrant served as the result of a charge made by the firm from which the vessel was purchased and which alleged default of payment. The warrant was served just as the boat was on the point of leaving for Alexandria.



The Balkans' Geopolitical Potpourri

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE—It is a long time since an Englishman's gloomy forecast, "There will be trouble in the Balkans in the spring," became a metaphor for continental violence and unrest. One of the unending achievements of the post-war era has been the peace and prosperity in what was once casually called "the Powder Keg of Europe."

This makes it easy to forget that the Balkans is still a geopolitical potpourri, where client states of America, the Soviet Union and China coexist in an area only slightly larger than New England. In that context Hungarian press assertions that China is building an "anti-Soviet bloc" in the Balkans have a certain menace. It has been only a few weeks since the emergence, at a Chinese summit meeting at which Romania was absent, of an explicit Soviet doctrine barring neutrality for Communist states in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Since then the Yugoslav press has intensified its peppy policies with Moscow, warning of "force and pressure," and complaining of and charging that the Chinese bugaboo was a "nightmarish and Cassandra-like hallucination."

Definition

And Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has gone right on denouncing "imperialists" (read Soviets) and giving equal recognition to Peking and Moscow. This may seem to some like over-reading. But a heightened, and very real sense of Soviet threat has inserted itself in the Balkans since 1968. The invasion of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet build-up in the Mediterranean, Middle East tensions and America's waning influence in Europe have started two drifts in Balkan

politics today. One is toward better relations with China, the other is drawing together of the Balkan countries themselves.

Nothing about the Balkans has ever been easy to define. There is even disagreement about where they are. In their narrowest definition they are a mountain range in Bulgaria, bounded on the south by valleys of roses and lavender.

Geographically the Balkans is the peninsula formed by the Adriatic, Aegean and Black seas. Others say that the Balkans are really a state of mind, "tangled, desperate, divided," that extends right up to the *Leidstrasse* in Vienna. Semantically, "to balkanize" is "to divide into small antagonistic states."

In their contemporary context the Balkans have begun to live down their reputation for explosiveness, but not for ambiguity. If there is any key to making sense out of the crazy quilt political configurations in the area it is nationalism. Nowhere has nationalism had a stronger comeback than in the Balkans.

The curious alliances or, in the case of Communism, Yugoslavia, non-alliances, are all a function of the nationalism, and each country striving for independence. And in some respects China is the ideal ally—a powerful friend which is far away.

Just as Albania's shift in 1961 to a militant pro-Chinese policy was a product of fear of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, so has its gradual reconciliation with Yugoslavia after the invasion of Czechoslovakia been a hard-nosed recognition of mutual interests. Greece, saved from a Communist takeover after World War II by Anglo-American aid, continues to look to Washington for military and economic assistance. The dependence of Turkey on America

and NATO is a by-product of centuries of fear of the Russians, (Turkey qualifies as a Balkan power by virtue of its European territory west of the Bosphorus.)

Yugoslavia's non-alignment has also been determined by security factors and a conviction ingrained by history that allies cannot be relied on. Even Bulgaria's slavish devotion to the Soviet Union can be laid to postwar fears that without a powerful protector its national identity would be absorbed into a Communist confederation dominated by its old enemies, the Serbs.

Today there is still an implicit nationalism in Bulgaria's refusal to recognize the Macedonian nation as having a separate identity from Bulgaria. This ambiguity has been enough to leave doubts about its long range intentions toward the Republic of Macedonia in Yugoslavia.

Old prejudices and emotions do play a part in the contemporary Balkans, as was seen this spring when tensions in Yugoslavia between 8.4 million Serbs and 4.2 million Croats reached their highest level in 25 years. It is probably true, for instance, that the Russians are liked by the Bulgarians, who are fellow Slavs, and heartily disliked by the Romanians, a Latin people. It is also probable that Montenegrins feel a nostalgic kinship with the Russians while their fellow South Slavs, the Slovenes and Croats, having lived in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, feel none at all.

It is taken for granted that the Albanians, who are ethnically and linguistically unique, fear and hate the Serbs.

Yet geopolitics is gradually replacing the old prejudices as the main determinant of national policies in the Balkans. This is one reason for the draw-

ing together of Balkan countries that are opposed both by ideology, temperament and tradition. The military dictatorship in Greece is actively pursuing a *Nordpolitik* of good relations with its Communist neighbors. The colonies have normalized relations with Albania, ending a 25-year state of war over disputed territorial claims to northern Epirus. Top officials of the Athens regime have visited Sofia and Bucharest and a visit by President Papadopoulos to Yugoslavia has been rumored.

Romania and, surprisingly, Bulgaria, have called for a new Balkan security arrangement. Bulgaria wants an exchange of declarations recognizing the use of force. Romania wants to keep the area free from foreign troops and military maneuvers, and is obviously worried that it would be first in line of any new building of a Soviet Balkan bridgehead.

Dangerous Seeds

Such a drawing together of the Balkan countries can only be welcomed. For the area still contains the seeds of potential explosions. A million, mostly party-ridden Albanians in Yugoslavia, and 1.8 million Hungarians in Romania, both groups living contiguously with their ethnic motherlands, worry both Belgrade and Bucharest. In 1968 a riot among Albanians protesting oppressive Serb policies made it seem that Tirana had decided to play the dangerous card of incitement. But after 1968 a thaw with Belgrade rapidly set in and trouble stopped.

This July Hungary reminded Romania that it, too, was concerned about the correct political development of the Hungarians in Transylvania. At present both Belgrade and Bucharest are following a policy of concessions to the minorities.

Balkan political instincts, of course, have been sharpened by centuries of being used as pawns of the big powers. It was therefore no surprise when President Ceausescu, just back from a June tour of China, said the days of outside exploitation of the Balkans must never return.

Peking's Role

The trouble is that in the view of the Soviets Romania has clearly sided. Its party recognizes equally the achievements of the Soviet and Chinese revolutions, seeks relations with all 13 ruling Communist parties and refuses to acknowledge the line of national communism. Ceausescu, like Tito of Yugoslavia before him, has won immense prestige in his own country and there can be no turning back for him.

Given the distance of China, and the level of its economy, the idea of a Peking power bastion in the Balkans is hard to take as anything but the "hallucination" the Yugoslavs say it is. But Peking is clearly building a presence. For the first time in many years China will have an exhibit in the Zagreb Trade Fair. On Aug. 16, the highest ranking Chinese military delegation to visit Eastern Europe since 1969 arrived in Tirana, Albania, after a stop-over in Bucharest that some thought was preparing the way for a top-level visit of Premier Chou En-lai.

The world's political alignments are loosening. This will be felt in the Balkans and the world should not forget the small powers that are now maneuvering to preserve their national independence there.

Keep Your Profile Down, Sam

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA, Turkey—American relations with Turkey have zigzagged up and down over the last quarter-century. In 1946, after Stalin's Russia demanded cession of two Turkish provinces and control of the Black Sea-Mediterranean straits and the United States rushed the battleship *Missouri* to Istanbul, there was nothing but love.

That, as the Turks say, was the period of blood brotherhood. It lasted into the early sixties—fifties and included appearance in the Korean War of the famous Turkish brigade, which earned particular renown. Nevertheless, a reaction set in as was to be expected. Turkey has the same historical antipathy to "embarassing alliances" as that besought to Americans by George Washington—with only partial success.

NATO—which from a Turkish viewpoint is primarily a link with the U.S.A.—is this country's first treaty alliance. It had already been preceded by the Missouri incident, dispatch of small contingents of American military instructors and technicians and, in 1947, the Truman Doctrine.

But Turkish instinct is not tied to any foreign power. This was a great empire, not a former colony. Its tradition is independence. The army (which dominates the government today) recognizes a basic relationship with the U.S.A.; but, in the end, it is only pro-Turkey and pro no one else.

When demonstrating students (now banned) were carrying placards around before the generals installed this regime by a sort of demi-coup, their slogan was *Bagimsizlik*, or "without ties." This meant "get out of NATO" or "Yankee go home."

In Turkish "Yankee" means "echo" and is the name of a news magazine but there is not much of a Yankee echo left. Instead there is a less affectionate and more realistic attitude which makes up in common sense what it lost in emotion.

Anti-American feeling started in 1964 when the Turks wanted to go to war with Greece over Cyprus and were halted by a tough letter from President Johnson. They felt betrayed by their

death, so there is less feeling that U.S. support is needed.

Anti-American incidents ended when the present government and martial law were shown in by the generals. The regime has since made a conscious effort to warm up feelings toward NATO and the U.S.A.

Western Destiny

"Probably martial law helped strengthen our position by silencing extremist propaganda," says Foreign Minister Osman Olcay. "But also there is more reliance by the people on the type of government we represent. Friendly relations with the U.S.A. coincide with a generally pro-Western attitude of the Turkish people. They are convinced that theirs is a Western destiny."

The tension that had persuaded some leading Turks to fear a possible explosion only a year ago has now simmered down. Certain ministers can make pro-American statements without fear of being stoned (since, among other things, armed soldiers and gendarmes patrol the streets) and U.S. Navy vessels can again visit Turkey without fear of riots.

The government recently enacted a ban on opium growing by Turkish farmers, a measure bound to please Washington although done in the interest of Turkey's own health and economy. No other regime dared take this dramatic step.

But the big thing is the steady paring of the U.S. military contingent. This has now been reduced to 15,000 (with dependents) and is still going down—although not fast enough. Four thousand are probably an adequate figure. Fewer Americans mean fewer incidents. And incidents involving foreigners remind the Turks of the "capitulations" which, conferred much of their history, conferred special legal status on certain foreigners.

The way to guarantee a sensible, practical working relationship with Turkey is to reduce the American envoy of helpers here: plenty of Truman spirit and no more U-2 incidents. Uncle Sam should keep his profile low as a snake's belly and he will get on fine in Turkey.

China and Hong Kong

By James Reston

HONG KONG—Coming out of China into the recklessly beautiful city of Hong Kong is almost more of a shock than going the other way. Suddenly everything is different, everything is speeded up, as if somebody had flicked a switch on a gigantic movie camera and all the sights and sounds of life began to race and scream.

Hong Kong is San Francisco squeezed into a narrower dimension. The Victoria Peak of Hong Kong is Nob Hill only twice as high, and the inner harbor between Victoria and Kowloon is much tighter than the wide expanse of water between the San Francisco docks and Oakland and the gentle hills of Berkeley beyond.

You don't look at Hong Kong if you are at the ferry dock or on the water's edge you look up because Hong Kong itself is a kind of natural skyscraper, with soaring man-made apartments standing up like trees on its bare face.

Across the narrow bridge that separates the "new territories" of Hong Kong from China at the railroad junction of Lo Wu, the sights and sounds are quite different. The land suddenly flares out, and the noise changes. Very few cars or trucks on the China side. No commercial advertisements. No tipping to get your baggage across the border and a different kind of order. Not the quick beat of jazz or rock, yearning regrets of unrequited love of Western music or the incessant sound of modern Chinese martial music and glorification of Mao Tse-tung.

Different Time

Even time is different on both sides of the border, and not only that. Hong Kong is an hour ahead of Canton. China thinks in generations and eons in centuries. Hong Kong lives on borrowed time. The British have to push up to China by treaty, down to the water line across from the Victoria Peak by the end of the century, but the British keep on digging and building, as if they were going to be here forever.

The Chinese watch and listen to all this development of Hong Kong without any official comment. They talk about the wonderful new life for the young in the new China and how the educated growing generation of China long to go to the countryside, but every month more young Chinese pick their lives to swim in the dark to Hong Kong. They come across "Deep Bay" so named because it is shallow, and across Mirs Bay, swarming about half a mile despite China and British patrol, and between 400 and 500 of them are picked up by the British every month.

In July, the British Hong Kong patrols intercepted and arrested young men between ages 17 and 24, and 83 young women. All of them had made their way through the Chinese border at water patrol, and the flight of the young from China seems to increase every month.

Defections

So, while there is no match defiance of the Communist government in China, there is obviously some defection by the young in the border areas, and the reason for their defection is interesting.

The British interrogate the young Chinese defectors very carefully. They estimate that while they intercept between 40 and 500 every month, two or three times that many make their way to Hong Kong. But even when they load here, the young defectors are not saying that they are political refugees but mainly that they are economic refugees, looking primarily for a better chance for education in Hong Kong.

So there are two totally different worlds, coexisting within a few swimming miles of each other. Peking seldom mentions Hong Kong. Hong Kong has its Chinese Communist political headquarters. The Chinese travel bureau operates here with efficiency and elaborate courtesy and guides confused Americans from Kowloon to the Chinese border. The press covers the activities and disputes of Communist and anti-Communist parties as if this were a local and not an international concern.

In short, Hong Kong is a remarkable, spectacular and in many ways a hopeful symbol. For it is a link between the contending worlds. Logically, it should give up the struggle between the Communist and capitalist giants, but it keeps going, keeps building and somehow keeps betting and investing millions in the belief that somehow common sense will in the end prevail.

Handwritten Arabic text in a decorative box at the top right.

Vertical text on the far left edge, including "China and Tripoli Denies Allegation" and "Chad Blames Coup on Libya".

Chad Blames Coup on Libya

PORT LAMY, Chad, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Chad, yesterday accused Libya of backing an unsuccessful coup to humiliate President Francois Tombalbaye and announced the leader of the revolt had committed suicide while under police interrogation.

Mr. Tombalbaye, whose central African country is dominated by the Sahara desert, severed diplomatic relations with its northern neighbor and ordered the Libyan charge d'affaires to return to Tripoli. Chad has not broken off relations with Egypt as African radio stations monitoring audio Chad had mistakenly reported earlier.

Mr. Tombalbaye, speaking on the radio, said that the attempt to overthrow his government Friday had "important international ramifications" and was a "large imperialist power," which he did not name, had also aided the coup.

The Libyan government, however, denied today that it had any connection with the coup. The Middle East News Agency, a dispatch from Tripoli to Beirut, said a spokesman for the Libyan Ministry issued the denial.

The spokesman condemned the decision to break diplomatic relations with Libya and said he would be held responsible for his unfriendly act and its consequences.

The spokesman voiced his extreme regret for the Chad announcement that Libya was cooperating with imperialist quarrels, the agency said. "This is a clear and unambiguous stance and the Libyan struggle to eradicate imperialism throughout the world."

A delegation from the Central African Republic carrying a message of support and sympathy to their president, Gen. Jean-Bedel Bokassa, was received yesterday by Mr. Tombalbaye, Chad officials said today.

They indicated Mr. Bokassa's message said it is in "solidarity with the people of Chad" and that one recognizes one's "friend," technically referring to Libya's alleged role in engineering the coup.

In recent months Morocco and Sudan have also broken off diplomatic relations with Libya.



President Francois Tombalbaye of Chad.

out of the desert and attacked several provincial capitals. The Chad Army was under such pressure from the Sahara rebels that in 1969 Mr. Tombalbaye called for urgent aid from France, which sent in 1,000 troops of the Foreign Legion under a mutual-defense pact.

The Legionnaires were withdrawn in July. The remaining 500 French military advisers in Chad were confined to barracks during the coup, a French military spokesman said.

Unconfirmed reports indicated the National Front for the Liberation of Chad (Frolinat) was responsible for the revolt. The Frolinat rebels are based in the Sahara near the southern Libyan border. Their leader is Abba Siddiq, who runs the movement from Tripoli with the approval of the Libyan rulers, government sources said.

Government officials however did not confirm the reports that it was a Frolinat-led coup that has forced Chad to face its worse crisis since 1963. The attempted coup came after Mr. Tombalbaye imprisoned several leading politicians opposed to his one-party rule.

The split between the barren north and the savanna lands of the south has its origins in both tribal and religious differences. The Tibesti, a Moslem tribe whose camel caravans still provide the trade that permits them to survive, resented having the law imposed upon them by the Christian Sara tribe, which makes up the majority of the country's 3.5 million inhabitants.

Mr. Tombalbaye, himself a Sara, has faced numerous problems with the raiding parties from the north since he became Chad's first president in 1960, but never before an organized coup against his one-party government.

Bennett Cerf, 73, Publisher, Writer, Humorist, TV Figure

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (NYT)—Bennett Cerf, 73, one of the country's foremost book publishers, died late Friday night at his estate in Mount Kisco, N.Y.

The cause of death was not immediately determined, but Mr. Cerf had recently been discharged from Lenox Hill Hospital following surgery. Last December he underwent a major abdominal operation at the hospital.

Few book publishers were more widely known than Bennett Cerf, although he was more often identified as a television personality, raconteur, joke teller, author, lecturer and party-goer than he was as the publisher of such disparate writers as James Joyce, John O'Hara and Charles Reich.

Mr. Cerf was a co-founder in 1927 of Random House and also founded the Modern Library series. Indeed, the public side of his extroverted personality, which was exhibited for 16 years as a weekly panelist on the television parlor game show "What's My Line?" tended to obscure his almost 50 years of less conspicuous activity as a powerful shaper of the country's literary and cultural life.

Yet his importance was surely greater as a publisher than it was as a retailer of glib and puns, for it was his Random House that broke the federal censorship ban on "Ulysses" in a landmark court case, published Marcel Proust and underwrote the career of William Faulkner.

Flair for Promotion With a flair for commerce and advertising promotion, Mr. Cerf was something of a bilious spirit in the book world—a man quite different from the staid, tweedy gentlemen-publishers who dominated American book houses prior to the nineteen-twenties. Whereas such publishers tended to insist that all their books contain literary merit, Mr. Cerf had a keen eye for the sales chart and the balance sheet.

Another activity that set Mr. Cerf apart from his fellow book men was his subterfuge as a jokester. Jokes concocted or recounted by him appeared for many years in the Saturday Review and in newspapers that bought his syndicated columns. His collected jokes also were printed in more than 20 books that had total sales of more than five million copies.

Mr. Cerf's multiple activities, cultural and otherwise, brought him about \$375,000 a year, much of which he spent on the full life. This included a town-house on East 63d Street and his 42-acre estate in Mount Kisco.

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Bennett Cerf

Lord Oaksey Dies, Presided At Nuremberg Trial of Nazis

MALMESBURY, England, Aug. 29 (AP)—Lord Oaksey, 90, presiding judge of the 1946 Nuremberg war crimes trial that sentenced leading Nazis to death, died yesterday after a short illness, his family said today.

As chairman of the Allied panel of judges, the British peer pronounced death sentences on Marshal Hermann Goering, Hitler's air force chief, Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and nine others convicted of war crimes in World War II.

Lord Oaksey died at his country home in Malmesbury, 75 miles west of London, where he had retired after serving as a lord of appeal.

The son of a lord chief justice, Lord Oaksey often spoke out in the House of Lords against leniency toward criminals.

Protection of Public "The prime and immediate object of punishment is the protection of the public," he once said. "It is possible to think too much of the reform of the criminal."

In his first speech in the House of Lords, he cited the death penalty, hard labor and whipping as the greatest deterrents to crime.

Barcelona Bomb Blast BARCELONA, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—A bomb blast damaged the British Cultural Institute here early today, wrecking its main doors and smashing windows. No injuries were reported. Police at first attributed the blast to an electrical transformer failure, but later said it was caused by a powerful bomb. They gave no other details.

Arson Cuts Ohio Phones CLEVELAND, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Arson was blamed for a fire which knocked out telephone service for 100,000 persons and temporarily forced several television and radio stations off the air on the city's West Side last night. A spokesman for Ohio Bell Telephone said the fire destroyed 14 telephone cables and resulted in the largest single loss of communications service in Cleveland's history.

Tests Reportedly Pinpoint Early Cancer of the Lung

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (WF)—Doctors at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore say they have developed tests that can pinpoint the location of lung cancer early enough so that the cancer can be surgically treated without removing the lung.

The tests are too expensive and complex to be used as a mass detecting device for lung cancer the way pap tests are used to detect uterine cancer at an early stage, but doctors predict that the process can be amplified for mass testing within five to ten years.

Existing diagnostic methods—X-rays followed by surgery to sample cells from the lungs—make it almost impossible to detect lung cancer early enough to treat it successfully. Only 5 to 8 percent of lung cancer patients survive. Using the new method, the doctors said, at least 50 percent could be saved.

French Reported To Have Canceled 2 Nuclear Tests

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 29 (AP)—The last two scheduled nuclear weapons tests in the current French series at the Pacific atoll of Mururoa have been canceled, well-informed French sources reported yesterday.

The atmospheric tests, the sixth and seventh of the series that began on June 5, were to have been held in September. There was no immediate French government confirmation that the tests have been canceled.

The sources said that the one-megaton—the equivalent of one million tons of TNT—hydrogen bomb detonated above the Mururoa lagoon on Aug. 14 gave full satisfaction to the weapons experts, making the additional test firings superfluous.

The current test series has provoked vigorous protests from Pacific nations, particularly Peru, which repeatedly threatened to break relations with France unless the series was halted.

23 Die in Bus Crash

DURBAN, South Africa, Aug. 29 (AP)—At least 23 Africans were killed and 64 persons injured yesterday when a bus plunged 162 feet from a bridge to a road below where it wrecked a small car and trailer truck.

Ugandans Silent on Reports That Army Killed Americans

KAMPALA, Uganda, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Neither the American Embassy nor government officials would comment yesterday on a report that two Americans had been tortured and killed by Ugandan troops six weeks ago.

The Washington Star reported that freelance journalist Nicholas Stroth, 33, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., and university lecturer Robert Siede, 46, were tortured for a full day by troops at Mbarara, 180 miles southwest of here, before being killed.

The two men are known to have left Kampala for Mbarara on July 7. Mr. Stroth wished to investigate reports that widespread tribal killings had taken place inside the barracks there two weeks earlier.

The Washington Star said that they were detained by Ugandan soldiers and taken to the barracks guardroom on July 9. Diplomatic sources here say that they were killed about three days later.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said yesterday the United States was taking a wait-and-see attitude on the report from Uganda.

"This whole question of the fate of both Americans is the subject of an official inquiry in Uganda which the United States does not want to interrupt," he said.

He added that the United States expects "a determination of responsibility... and an appropriate and prompt judicial and remedial action."

Meanwhile, Ugandan President Idi Amin has repeated his charge that Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere used Tanzanian troops and mercenaries to try to restore

Beirut to Buy Part of Arms From Russia

BEIRUT, Aug. 29 (Reuters)—Lebanon will buy Soviet-made weapons for the first time—also well as Western ones—under a new armament program approved by the parliament here after a heated debate.

Elias Saba, Acting Defense Minister, in a press statement published here yesterday, said, "We will buy arms from the Soviet Union. I have visited Moscow and was offered very attractive prices."

Since the last French troops withdrew from Lebanon in 1946 after the country won independence, the government has bought its arms from the West, mainly from France, the United States and Britain.

The minister's declaration was the first clear public statement confirming the intentions to buy Soviet-made weapons under the 200-million Lebanese pound (\$63.8 million) five-year defense plan passed by the parliament Thursday.

Neutral Stand The option of buying arms from both West and East conforms with Lebanon's determination to preserve a neutral stand in world and regional affairs.

He had told parliament that the aim of the defense plan is to enable the army to face limited attack such as one by Israeli air and sea-borne troops on southern Lebanon early this year and to maintain internal security.

The plan was approved despite strong opposition from three main blocs in parliament—the National Struggle Front, led by Kamal Jumblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist party; the National Liberal party, headed by former President Camille Chamoun; and the Phalangist party, led by Pierre Gemayel.

Sudan Asks Death For Mercenary

KHARTOUM, Sudan, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The prosecution today demanded that West German mercenary Rolf Steiner be convicted and sentenced to death on charges of waging war against the Sudanese government, court sources said.

Sadat Bares Sit-In Strike At Steel Plant

CAIRO, Aug. 29 (UPI)—A small number of Egyptian workers staged a sit-in strike at the Helwan iron and steel works near Cairo and held thousands of workers captive inside, President Anwar Sadat said tonight.

He told the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, that the striking workers had also held the chairman of the Egyptian labor federation for a night inside the factory.

He reported that the workers had been protesting that some of their demands were not met, but did not make it clear when the strike was staged.

It was the first such incident since the Helwan workers staged demonstrations in 1968 to protest what they considered lenient court sentences against officers accused of responsibility for Egypt's defeat in the 1967 war with Israel.

Mr. Sadat said he had been kept in the dark about the strike by the ministers of industry and interior, who chose to solve the problem themselves.

"Otherwise," he said, "I would have acted differently and taken different measures. Strikes and sit-in strikes are not a democratic way of expression and are not acceptable to the party, the state or the government."

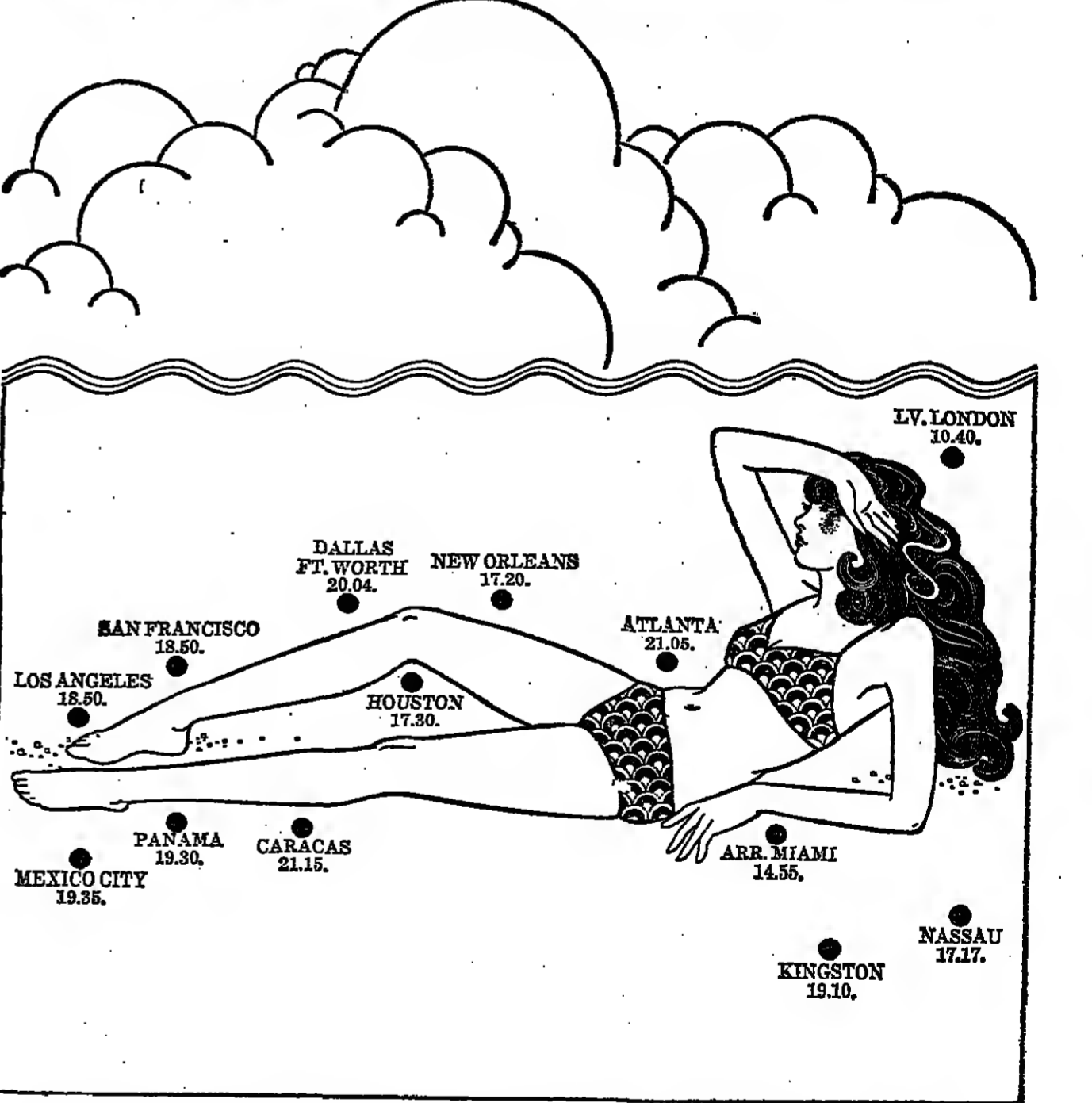
Stranded Students Get No U.S. Loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—The State Department today clarified the type of assistance that it will give scores of students stranded in London because they allegedly were cheated by some charter group operators. The help does not include money.

A department spokesman said that the U.S. Embassy in London would help the stranded Americans reach relatives, friends or their banks if direct telephone efforts were unavailing.

However, he said, there could be no loans made in such cases.

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Oriental Jews in a Western Society

Israel and Its 'Black Panther' Problem

By Alfred Friendly

JERUSALEM (WP).—Israel's deepest and most dangerous internal problem, stubbornly intractable over long years, is the adjustment of its "Oriental" Jewish population into its Western society.

Beginning with the first Zionist stirrings a century ago, what became the state of Israel was founded and the totality of its patterns set by the Ashkenazi—Jews from Russia, Poland, Western Europe and America. But today, 47.8 percent of its population are Afro-Asian background: immigrants, mostly since 1940, from North Africa and the Middle East. On average, they have 4.22 children per family, compared to less than 3 for the native-born and Western immigrants. In a matter of a few years they will be the majority.

If their religion and sense of racial identity was as intensely Jewish as those of their Ashkenazi brethren, their culture and secular life and indeed their position on the development ladder were not to put too fine a point on it—Arabized. They were of the Arab, underdeveloped world. The problem is not one of the Afro-Asian Jews resisting the goals, way of life, or value standards of modern Israel, a Western island in the Middle East. Far from it, it is, rather, as an expert on the subject put it, a problem of an "explosion of aspirations" for just such goals, especially the material ones, but a deficiency in the skills, educational attainments and basic orientation to achieve them.

Over the last eight months, the Israeli "Black Panthers" have dramatized the issue of they have done nothing else. At the beginning they were—and mostly still are—a scruffy bunch of self-admitted juvenile delinquents, about 200 strong, almost all of Afro-Asian background.

Some of the Panthers are clearly very intelligent, but almost none have accepted offers of jobs and rehabilitational training. What they want is the limelight. But however much they can be depreciated as individuals or as a valid political force in themselves, their complaints of discrimination and disadvantaged status are valid for the society as a whole. They have shocked Israel into a realization that its hitherto melting pot is getting rattled up with slag.

As matters stand, in six major aspects of daily life—income and wealth, education, housing, basic services, political participation and status—the Ashkenazi, on average, is at the top, the Oriental at the bottom.

1. The Afro-Asian income is only 44 percent that of the Westerner. The Oriental, by and large, the unskilled jobs. The Afro-Asian came to Israel without education and without skills appropriate to the Western world (many Iraqi Jews are exceptions). Most of those who have some acquired learning and skill or professional status in their Arab homelands migrated to the West, not to Israel, whereas the Ashkenazi migrants—those who came early or after World War II—brought with them the abilities Israel needed in industry, schools and government.

2. Israel's furious efforts at "positive discrimination" in favor of the Afro-Asian children in education have had little effect: it turns out that schools alone are not the answer, but that the home is all important. Children from illiterate households—as for example a settlement of Tunisians near the Syrian border where 90 percent of the parents cannot read or write and in which the family vocabulary is meager and books are non-existent—are at great disadvantage before schooling begins.

The Israelis are working hard on the family aspect: qualified job soldiers—some 600 so far—devote their entire 18 months of service to working in settlements of the new immigrants, teaching the mothers the most elementary skills of running a household, setting a budget, caring for the infants and children.

In the schools, the pattern is a special "long day" and summer session for the Afro-Asians, special tutoring and expansion of nursery schools.

But some educators here are coming to the conclusion that it may need a one-to-one teacher-student ratio to show substantial results.

3. For several reasons, housing grants for the Afro-Asian immigrants is inferior to that for the Westerners.

For the most part, the former have been sent to agricultural settlements while the latter, with their modern skills, find work in the cities, where facilities are better.

Also, and perhaps most important, the Orientals are the prolific ones, and create their own overcrowding (8 percent of all Israeli families have produced 40 percent of children under 18; and 92 percent of all large families—more than four children—are Afro-Asian).

Finally—and the political implications here are obvious—Israel so desperately needs the skilled immigrants from the West that it has been giving them the cream of such new housing as is available (and, even so, less good

left). The effect is to give the Afro-Asian Jews the short end of the deal.

4. The new, distant settlements of the Afro-Asians obviously have fewer physical facilities for service: transport, utilities and the like. Moreover, the less educated inhabitants are at the disadvantage which ignorance, illiteracy and strangeness bring in applying for and obtaining the social security and other services to which they are entitled.

Money—great quantities of money—can ultimately dissolve the foregoing inequalities. But money alone is no cure for two remaining problems:

5. The Afro-Asian Jews are grossly under-represented in the political life of Israel, not merely in such obvious spots as the parliament and cabinet, but in the executive and judicial agencies.

It is not much of an overstatement to say that the Ashkenazi run the country at every level except possibly in town and local councils.

Not only in government, but in most civil services, substantial private commerce and industry, the Westerners are at the top. The reasons are obvious: today's Ashkenazi Westerners had the better education; a much larger percentage continued through secondary schools and university; the Ashkenazi were the first to immigrate and are accordingly the "old hands"; and finally, there is here as everywhere a powerful, if often subconscious, tendency to surround oneself with "one's own kind." The Westerner staffs his office with other Westerners, not in any act of conscious discrimination, but simply because it is the more comfortable thing to do.

As the ratio of Orientals increases as they begin to exercise their voting strength more effectively, as they become better organized politically, the present power structure and national elite is sure to be challenged. The present inner cohesiveness of

Israel—a cohesiveness wonderfully served in the past by a hostile Arab world all around—may be put to severe strain.

6. There is, finally, the intangible but important matter of status. Just as the 19th-century Jewish emigrant who came from Germany to America tended to look down at the later arriving from Russia and Poland, finding him a little offensive with his black coat, wide hat, heavy beard and heightened orthodoxy, so the Ashkenazi here is put off by the Oriental, and feels, if only unconsciously, superior to him. And the Oriental is perfectly aware of it.

This unhappy social and psychological tension is, however, on the way to relaxation. The best evidence is in the trend of "mixed" marriages. Ashkenazi to Afro-Asian. In 1955, not quite 12 percent of all marriages in Israel were "mixed." The trend has been steadily upward so that in 1969, the last year for which there are statistics, the rate was 17.5.

There is probably also some social significance in the fact that more Oriental boys are taking Western wives than in the past; the grandson of an illiterate Jew from Kurdistan, proverbially the most backward and primitive of all the Orientals, recently announced his engagement to a young miss who had immigrated to Israel from San Francisco.

If money will cure the economic, housing and educational discrepancies, time will surely cure the less tangible problems of inequality and discrimination.

But how much time? Is the rate of improvement fast enough to do its salutary work before there will be bad explosions from a depressed people who have risen to a position from which they can fight for their rights, their eyes and their aspirations? The fact that these are the questions thoughtful Israelis are asking themselves, and that they are worried about the answers, may be the best omen that they will bring about corrections in time.



Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia

55 Years in Power

Haile Selassie at 79

By Stanley Meisler

ADDIS ABABA.— Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia is a tiny, aged man with a limp handshake, an almost inaudible voice, and a walk so stiff that his knees seem to rise on a puppeteer's string.

In the long reception room of his palace, the five-foot-two emperor hardly seems like an imposing figure. With his curled gray beard and crinkled brow, he seems bewildered and lonely, receiving guests while his pet Chihuahua scamper across the carpets.

Yet all guests believe that a ruthless, shrewd, powerful personality must be hidden by the slight, timid appearance of the 79-year-old emperor. He has ruled the Ethiopian empire for 55 years, a reign rivaled in history only by monarchs like Louis XIV and Queen Victoria. No ruler in the world today has ruled longer, and history belies his appearance.

The contrast of figure and personality symbolizes a great number of other contradictions and contrasts about the emperor.

'Elect of God'

Few leaders of the world enjoy more deference. When he steps out of his green Rolls-Royce, photographers prostrate themselves on the sidewalk before scrambling up to take his picture. Official proclamations of the government describe him as "Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Haile Selassie I, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia."

Yet university students, mocking the Ethiopian legend that makes him the descendant of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon, call Haile Selassie "the great-great-great-grandson of King Solomon."

Most foreigners agree that only his continued rule guarantees stability for Ethiopia. Christopher Clapham, probably the foremost scholar on the government of Ethiopia, has written: "It is the emperor who holds the state together." Yet his critics are sometimes too awed to blame him for anything. Many opponents of the government ignore the emperor in their criticism and mutter about what they call his incompetent advisers. In the abortive coup of 1960, the conspirators were too fearful to even mention the emperor in their proclamations and propaganda.

He has done more to change Ethiopia than any other emperor in its centuries of history. Yet, put in the perspective of a half-century of rule, his changes do not seem very great.

Italian Invasion

Although the outside world remembers him most for his dramatic appeal to the League of Nations after his country was invaded by Fascist Italy in 1935, Haile Selassie's place in Ethiopian history will probably be assessed most by his role in the modernization of his country's feudal society. Admirers of Haile Selassie usually stress two monumental reforms.

First, both as regent from 1916 to 1930 and as emperor after 1930, he broke the power of the nobility. Under his rule, the status of the people has changed from serfs of the nobles to subjects of the state. He introduced a national army, central taxation, and written constitutions that created a parliament and cabinet. In short, much like the famous English and French kings after the Middle Ages, he solidified a state.

Second, Haile Selassie brought Western education to Ethiopia. In the first decades, the introduction was cautious and slow.

only a handful of the elite were educated in Western ways. In the last two decades, however, he accelerated the pace.

But critics of the emperor contend he has been most zealous about reforms that strengthened his own power. By weakening the nobles, Haile Selassie made himself even more powerful than he had been before.

It is the legend and authority of the emperor that hold Ethiopia together. Ethiopia is a diverse empire of many illiterate peoples. The emperor's own Amharic people, who dominate the government, are only a minority.

During his reign, Ethiopia has had relative stability. Yet the true test of his reign may come with his death or abdication. Has Haile Selassie modernized Ethiopia enough, has he created enough political institutions to prevent chaos after he goes? That is the critical question about his half-century of rule.

© Los Angeles Times

U Thant, the Man the UN Doesn't Want to Let Go

By Don Shannon

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—U Thant, physically exhausted after ten years as secretary-general of the United Nations, is being pressed to remain in office, despite his declared intention to quit this December, because of lack of agreement on a successor.

While candidates for the 344-200-a-year (plus \$45,000 in allowances) job are numerous, they suffer from inability to attract more than a local following.

Generally agreed to be the best qualified is Max Jacobson, permanent representative of Finland and a historian of note. Finland is actively promoting Mr. Jacobson, having sent him on a round-the-world tour earlier this year, and maneuvering—somehow belatedly in the view of some—to organize the essential backing of the other three Scandinavian governments.

Mr. Jacobson's acknowledged charm and intellect are marred by a fatal flaw, however; he comes from one of the few Jewish families in Finland. Even if the 13 Arab members of the assembly were willing to overlook his antecedents, the Soviet Union is not.

Moscow is inclined neither to contribute to the prestige of international Jewry at the moment nor to grant any unnecessary honor to the Finns, who often fail to show proper deference to Moscow.

Russia Clings to Thant

It is significant that the Soviet Union is the leader among those urging the 62-year-old Thant to postpone his retirement. This is a touch of irony for those who recall that the Russians opposed Mr. Thant, who is Burmese, as the successor to Dag Hammarskjöld a decade ago, demanding a "troika" of East, West and neutral secretaries instead.

Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN high commissioner for refugees, for a time seemed an attractive possibility. He is a Muslim, but claims Iranian citizenship and thus avoids too close links with the Arab countries in the Middle East conflict. After a decade of refugee work and election to the high commissioner's post in 1965, he has largely lost the playboy reputation with which he started.

The Aga Khan's family is the hereditary ruler of the Ismaili sect, whose followers are concentrated in India, East Pakistan and East Africa. When the East Pakistan refugee crisis hit the UN in a serious way this month, the Aga Khan was conspicuously absent both from his Geneva headquarters and from New York, where Mr. Thant was making strenuous efforts to raise relief funds and solve the political conflict. The prince, reported to have been visiting East Africa

U Thant

A Visit to Havana

A once glorious city is now aging and somber and there is a belief that the Cuban government wants it that way.

By Neil Amdur

HAVANA (NYT).—Along Malecon Drive, a bony, whiskered Jamaican, who called himself "Walker," talked brashly of life in two corners of the world, Harlem and Havana. He had been a "bagman" in Harlem years earlier, he said.

A "bagman" is a courier for the illegal numbers or gambling operation.

"Those were big money years," he said, sizing up two women, mother and daughter, who were approaching. "I was a big man around Lenox Avenue. Made lots of bread."

"What are you doing here then?" a visitor out for an early-morning stroll asked.

"Can't get out, man," Walker said. "Long waiting lists, and when you're young and fit, they put you to work."

Walker smiled and snapped his fingers as the two women passed. The girl, no older than 16, began sheepishly to return the smile only to have her mother nudge her firmly with the back of her hand.

"There you are, see what I mean?" Walker tried to explain. "People afraid to even smile anymore. Don't know if you're for or against the revolution."

Twelve years ago he passed since Fidel Castro's summer control of Cuba and stark economic realities have replaced the rhetoric of social promise.

Rationing is a way of life. Houses that once advertised the beauty and grace of Spanish architecture are being abandoned or allowed to fall into disrepair. Small, privately owned shops that provided modest incomes for moonlighting workers were closed by the government last year as being counterproductive to the revolution.

A salesman for an international rubber company, who said he traveled to Cuba several times a year, offered an explanation for the city's decline. The U.S. embargo, he said, had forced hasty and heavy adjustments.

"The government is deliberately letting Havana deteriorate," he said one day at the sixth-floor swimming pool of the Desaville Hotel, which offers a view of the Caribbean to the north and the slums of the city to the south. "They can't afford to glamorize it. Otherwise, nobody would stay in the fields and harvest the sugar. The city has stopped. There's no incentive."

Nightclubs once famous for elaborate floor shows and casinos also reflect the restrained atmosphere of the city. "The cabaret," held three nights a week in the Havana Libre Hotel, consists of two simple acts—an eight-piece, all-male rock group in sport shirts and

jeans, and a male comedy team

Embargo's Effects

"Why are there no women in the acts?" an observer asked a woman from the Foreign Ministry named Hortencia, whose husband was killed in the early years of the revolution.

"Women were exploited before the revolution," she said. "There is no reason for them to be on display now."

Security in the city is tight. Officials are reluctant to allow visitors to probe at will.

On the recent trip by the U.S. men's volleyball team, an American photographer was cautioned several times about shooting pictures of certain areas of the city—airport customs, Revolution Plaza, the National Library. No security was involved, but officials simply shook their heads over requests for pictures. And the photographer complied.

One day, the photographer tried to slip 20 rolls of film to New York via Montreal with a French tourist. The film disappeared from the Frenchman's hotel room hours before his departure, after the photographer had talked long-distance with a journalist in Washington about a possible non-sports photography.

Fortunately for the photog-

rapher, the film contained pictures of the Havana home of Ernest Hemingway, and not photographs of a house where several American hijackers of commercial airliners, now disenchanted with the Cuban way of life, are being quarantined.

Villa Preserved

Hemingway's hilltop villa, where he finished "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and where he lived while gathering material for "The Old Man and the Sea," is about a 20-minute drive from downtown and remains one of the city's better preserved buildings.

The house, operated as a museum by the government, seems almost as the author left it. The table has been set for three and an open bottle of bourbon, discolored by age, still sits on the bar.

The house also offers a picturesque and poignant view of the city, once glorious but now aging and somber.

The streets are deserted except for the long lines in front of markets, and pharmacies. Hailing a taxi is impossible; since taxis do not exist.

Communication is difficult. Do not bother mailing a letter overseas, one resident said. Delivery time takes two months, since scheduled air flights in and out of the country are scarce and essential items are given priority.

A European View

End of a Monetary System

This is a translation of an article which will appear today in the French news magazine L'Express. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, publisher of L'Express, is the author of "The American Challenge" and a deputy in the French National Assembly from Nancy.

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

PARIS.—The current general disorder came as no surprise; nor for the moment is it any cause for concern.

The end of the monetary system in force for the last generation is the most important event that could take place, except for war. The construction of a new system is a challenge which is political in the extreme. Thus, it is only normal that the public debate should be animated.

If, as Clemenceau said, "war is too serious a matter to be left to the generals," there can be no question of allowing monetary experts alone to negotiate a solution to the present problem. The solution will be found only after collective consideration.

And within the last few days, two men, among others, have added the weight of their experience to the question.

Ralf Dahrendorf, who, at the GATT meeting, replied in the name of the European Commission to Nathaniel Sumich's American delegate, put things very clearly: The monetary problem of the dollar is not due to an unfavorable American balance of payments, but to the constant increase of American investments throughout the world.

Using Figures

He described this increase with just a few figures: American investments in the Common Market came to \$2 billion in 1969, they were \$10 billion by 1969 and \$15 billion last year. This phenomenon has grown so fast that the U.S. government itself is unable to cope with it. The "American Challenge" also defies the

head of the International Monetary Fund, has created a bit of a fuss by revealing, unofficially, the real value of the various currencies, which are hidden under artificial parities. He was, thus, able to give an idea of the market value of each national economy.

Through this, we learned that the major currencies should be allowed to float up to their true levels: the Japanese yen should be revalued by 15 percent compared to the dollar; the West German mark by 14 percent; the Canadian dollar by 10 percent and the pound sterling and French franc by about 7 percent.

This astonishing revelation by the IMF will probably be considered to be the harbinger of the new economic system. And this new system will be a universal stock exchange—an adjunct to the international market place—where the economies of nations will have to agree to be quoted at their real value, such as commercial firms are on the stock exchange. This is precisely what West German Economic Minister Karl Schiller is aiming at—although he hasn't said so explicitly—when he proposes that all currencies be allowed to float.

The Economist, of London, has come out for the Schiller system: "We are fully in favor of allowing currencies to float. This system will produce many fewer shocks to the economy than the frequent crises which resulted from the vain pretense of trying to maintain fixed parities."

There will, of course, be many reflex reactions, uncounted ancient customs, as well as national pride and ideological barriers to reject and to reject violently, the idea of raising national economies—and consequently, the management of government and their policies—on a world market.

But a light is shining through the dark cloud of nationalism.

And this light is beginning to give shape to the new economic system. The value of a currency will no longer be quoted in relation to gold, but in relation to the management of a nation's economy. Economic experts will decide—as speculators now do—on the rating of a currency by basing their opinions on the current situation and forecasts of future management. The study of a nation's economy will have a direct effect on the credit given to the nation's currency. Currency will bear the value of the credit allotted to it and credit will depend on management. That will be the new system.

But what sort of management can there be? This is where the revolutionary ideas which overthrow the ancient economic regime (and which will help to establish the next one) become clear. Let us say, for a start, that management will be a question of the use made of public funds.

Main Question

The main question that will be asked on the universal stock exchange, the one asked by investors as well as speculators, will be: "Is each dollar of public funds, each mark of public funds, each franc being properly employed that is, to facilitate expansion or is it being squandered?"

It is obvious that each dollar of public funds which for so many years has been earmarked for the Vietnam war cannot be considered as a productively employed dollar. The same is true for the Lockheed subsidy as well as the upkeep of military bases.

It is just as clear that the management of public funds in Britain has been unwise in many ways: the too-extended upkeep of a military force in the Far East, annual expenditures for



J.-J. Servan-Schreiber

nuclear weapons, public subsidies for Concordie and for Rolls-Royce. The West German "miracle" as well as that of Japan were based on the diametrically opposed notion that is, on the idea that all public expenditures must be productive.

This new standard helps to shape the form of the future system. It will be a combination of good management and floating currencies. It will be the opening of a world market without national barriers, but where public funds will be used to further the state's only productive goal: to fill the needs of society.

If Mr. Schiller, having finished his article, is certainly because he is a Social Democrat. If Gen. William Prometheus is against a subsidy for the supersonic transport and refuses to come to Lockheed's aid, it is not because he is a reactionary free-trader, but in the name of a new policy for development that is, so that public funds may be used for the improvement of cities, communications, social security, employment, and training among other objectives.

Let us look at the very carefully all around before we leap. The revolution which began with a loud clap of thunder is not that of a technical reform of the monetary system, but that of the political system.

Domestic Bonds

Table of domestic bond sales with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various bond types like AT&T, AmTel, Amstar, etc.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various corporate and government bonds.

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange (continued) with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various corporate and government bonds.

Table of bond sales on the New York Stock Exchange (continued) with columns for Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, and Net change. Includes various corporate and government bonds.

These Bonds have been sold. The announcement appears as a matter of record only

12,500,000 EUROPEAN UNITS OF ACCOUNT COMMUNAUTES URBAINES DE BORDEAUX - DUNKERQUE - LILLE LYON - STRASBOURG

8 % Bonds due July 15, 1986

Table listing various banks and financial institutions, including Agencem Bank Nederland N.V., Banco di Roma, and others.

All of these securities have been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Pickwick International, Inc. advertisement featuring 1,120,000 Shares of Common Stock and a list of 40+ member firms.

Wall-Street Posts Gains For Week

(Continued from Page 7) had been outspoken in their criticism of the President's program. Revival of the investment tax credit, coming atop the administration's liberalization of depreciation allowances, would give too much to business, they said, while the increase in the personal income tax exemption would give too little to the working man. What's more, in fairness, all capital gains, interest rates and profits should be frozen, not just wages.

This stance, punctuated by some personal derogation by Mr. Meany, cast labor in the unfortunate light of attempting to sink the President's program before it could be properly launched. It ran counter to early findings of pollsters of broad rank-and-file support for the program. Far from doing anything to mute the labor position, the administration appeared to welcome it. The possibility of punitive legislation arose.

Realizing that it had committed a tactical error, labor quickly shifted gears. Henceforth, it would fight in the Congress, not in the newspapers or on television. It would attempt to put its support on the tax and spending aspects of the President's program. More important, it would attempt to determine the nature of the permanent machinery that emerged from the wage-price freeze and to assure itself a major role in its operation.

If the President's program touched off no immediate upsurge in consumer buying, there were explanations. The fact that tax cuts would be phased in over a period of several years, for instance, would not be a major reason for the program's failure. More important, it would attempt to determine the nature of the permanent machinery that emerged from the wage-price freeze and to assure itself a major role in its operation.

Bank Stock Quotations. Closing prices of the week's trading. Table listing various bank stocks and their prices.

International Bonds. A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues. Table listing international bonds from various countries like Argentina, Australia, Canada, etc.

Insurance Stocks. Table listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

Deutsche Marks. Table listing Deutsche Mark exchange rates and other financial data.

N.Y. Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net Change. Table listing various bond sales with their respective prices and changes.

Market Averages. Table listing various market averages and indices.

N.Y. Stock Exchange. Table listing various stock prices and market activity.

Treasury Bills. Table listing various Treasury bill rates and maturities.

Sports

Miss Calhoun Sets World Swim Mark



HOUSTON, Aug. 29 (UPI)—Cathy Calhoun, a 13-year-old junior high school student from Alhambra, Calif., set a world record in the women's 1,500-meter free-style event yesterday at the national AAU swimming championships.

Mark Spitz of Sacramento, Calif., won his fourth title of the meet, capturing the men's 100-meter free-style in 52.45 seconds, well over his world record time of 51.9. Defending champion Frank Heckl finished third and Jerry Heidebrecht of Dallas was second.

Linda Johnson of Lakewood, Calif., who finished fifth last year, won the women's 100-meter free-style championship in 1:00.03. Mike Burton of the Arden Hills Club of Carmichael, Calif., won the men's 1,500-meter free style in 18:09.57.

Agostini Defeats Hillwood Again In Motorcycle

PESARO, Italy, Aug. 29 (Reuters).—Italy's Giacomo Agostini, ten times world motorcycle champion, beat Britain's Mike Hillwood by more than 7 seconds in the Pesaro 350-cc Grand Prix today.

It was Agostini's second victory over his predecessor as world champion since Hillwood, holder of nine world titles, resumed motorcycle racing after a two-year interval. The Italian, riding an MV Augusta, clocked 35 minutes 6 seconds for the 60 kilometers, an average of 136.752 kilometers an hour.

Baert of Belgium Captures Pro Pursuit in World Cycling

VAERSE, Italy, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Dirk Baert of Belgium came with a late charge over the final lap today to win the professional pursuit gold medal at the world cycling championships.

Baert, 22, defeated Frenchman Charles Groskost in the final after trailing for the first 91.2 laps. He clocked 5 minutes 01.93 seconds in 6:03.73 for the Frenchman.

Liquori, Arese Win Mile Heats

TORONTO, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Marty Liquori of Cedar Grove, N.J., and Francesco Arese of Italy won split sections of an international mile yesterday.

Afternoon rains showed the track and Liquori was clocked in 4 minutes 3.8 seconds with countryman Sam Blair second in 4:03.8 and Barry Brown of the United States third in 4:05. Arese won in 4:00.3 with John Mason of the United States second in 4:00.7 and Australia's Chris Fisher third.

THE LONG WEEKENDS CRUISE TO NEW YORK FROM APRIL 30. Every week till early November those great European pleasure islands Le France and QE2, slip out of Le Havre and Southampton for New York.

U.S. Levy Called Costly and Unfair For Canadians

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (AP-UP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau says that thousands of Canadian jobs will be lost if the United States doesn't exempt Canada from the newly imposed 10 percent tax on imports.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 7) renches change parity and at least two-thirds of them vary in the same direction. However, if as the International Monetary Fund and a number of nations have proposed, the dollar is devalued by raising the price of gold (i.e., fewer grams of gold backing each dollar), the value of the U.S. would be adjusted to the reference currency.

U.S. Inventory Growth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP-UP).—U.S. business inventories growth slowed in June, according to the Commerce Department. A \$350 million increase to a seasonally-adjusted \$174.2 billion trailed the \$690 million May rise and the \$641 million advance a year earlier.

ALL NEW CARS TAX-FREE SALES. Best delivery of U.S. and European models. Worldwide car shipping. Rental Insurance.

TRANSOL CAR SALES TAX FREE CARS. ANY MAKE. shipped to all destinations. HOLLANDSTRAT 22, THE HARBOR, HOLLAND.

INTERCARS Tax-free new & used cars and motorcycles. All makes, all models.

TAX-FREE CARS all makes and models with U.S. or EUROPEAN specs. AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY.

\$\$\$ HELP \$\$\$ Do you need assistance in processing and securing construction and/or permanent financing? We have both foreign and domestic funds.

PEANUTS

Everything
Everything You Always
Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Beagles, But Were Afraid To Ask

NAB

Hi there, I am the early bird!
So... what does that make me?
THE LATE WORM.

WHEELER

At last! I've got wheels!!
Put the brake on, A.K.
I did, but it only goes faster!!
STOP!! PLEASE STOP!!
Only if you acknowledge me as your master!!

BEETLE BAILEY

BEETLE! CUT OUT ALL THAT BACK TALK!
YOU'RE A VERY COMBUSTIBLE PERSON! DO YOU KNOW THAT?
YOU MEAN INFLAMMATORY, NOT COMBUSTIBLE, YOU DOPE!
I WAS WRONG, I AM COMBUSTIBLE

MISS PEACH

YOU EXPECT TO MISS CAMP ARTHUR?
WELL, THERE WERE LOTS OF BUGS AND LEAKY BUNKS AND A POLLUTED LAKE AND STUPID COUNSELLORS AND MOSQUITOES AND POISON IVY.
I WILL ESPECIALLY MISS THE MOSQUITOES AND POISON IVY...

BUZ SAWYER

IF ONLY I HADN'T LOST MY PADDLE.
READS UP OLD GIRL! DODGE THAT ROCK!
No No DODGE-IT!

WIZARD OF ID

I LIKE THAT... MAY I TRY IT ON?
OH, MADAME... ZEEES EEE YOU!
IT'S VERY NICE... BUT I DON'T THINK I CAN AFFORD...
TELL YOU WHAT... WE'LL THROW IN SOME STAPLES AND A HATCHET.

REX MORGAN M.D.

WHEN REX MORGAN DISCOVERS THAT HEIDI HAS LEFT THE HOSPITAL WITH BRUCE, HE IMMEDIATELY DRIVES TO MELISSA'S HOME!
MAY I COME IN FOR A FEW MINUTES?
REX, IS ANYTHING WRONG? WHERE'S HEIDI?
I TAKE IT THAT HEIDI DIDN'T PHONE YOU, MELISSA. I WAS HELD UP AT THE HOSPITAL AFTER DINNER / BRUCE STOPPED BY AND PICKED UP HEIDI!
WHERE DID THEY GO?
I KNOW SHE WOULDN'T HAVE GONE ANYWHERE WITH HIM WILLINGLY. I DON'T LIKE THIS AT ALL!
I'M SURE THERE ISN'T ANYTHING TO WORRY ABOUT!

POGO

WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IS A GOOD FIVE CENT NEWSPAPER.
YES! EXPOSE THE RASCALS.
YEAH! PUT AN END TO ALL THE INNUMERABLE CIRCUMSLOG.
ONE TIME I NEEDED TO BE THE BEST REPORTER IN THE WORLD.
ONE: A PENCIL AND TWO: A PIECE OF PAPER.
SEE ONE THING, THERE'S TWO THINGS.

RIP KIRBY

FOLKS, WE'RE GOING TO HAVE AN OLD-FASHIONED CHARLESTON DANCE CONTEST. EVERYBODY'S ELIGIBLE. IF YOU WANT TO COMPETE, STEP RIGHT UP...
QUITE IDEA, SHERMAN. YOUR GUESTS SHOULD HAVE FUN WITH THIS.
I JUST WANT THEM TO HAVE A GOOD TIME, RIP. BUT YOU KNOW THE PARTY HASN'T TURNED OUT THE WAY I HOPED IT WOULD.
THIS IS IT, GUNNY. HERE WE GO!
DON'T I GET TO SAY SOME LAST WORDS?

BLONDIE

WHAT'S THE DIPLOMA YOU HANGING THERE?
THAT'S MY COLLEGE DIPLOMA.
IF YOU GRADUATED FROM COLLEGE, HOW COME YOU'RE WEARING SHOES?
THAT'S WHAT I MAJORED IN.

BRIDGE By Alan Truscott

When the diagramed deal was played last month in the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals, Benito Garozzo of Rome chose the optimistic course of cue-bidding hearts, after his partner made a take-out double of one heart.

Over three diamonds he hid three no-trump, and North made a good decision by cue-bidding hearts in his turn, suggesting a distaste of no-trump and additional strength. Garozzo accordingly jumped to six clubs, a sound contract.

On the lead of the heart king, South discarded a spade from the dummy and won with the ace. He led a diamond and West put up the ace and played the heart queen. Dummy was forced to ruff. South, asked the club queen and led to the club ace, disclosing the bad break. He now had to plan a trump coup to prevent East from making a trump trick. Two rounds of diamonds were played, and South discarded a spade, leaving the lead in dummy in this position:

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------|
| NORTH | WEST (D) | EAST |
| ♠ A Q J 5 | ♠ K 10 8 4 | ♠ 3 2 |
| ♥ K Q 10 9 4 3 | ♥ K Q J 10 5 3 | ♥ 8 7 2 |
| ♦ Q 5 2 | ♦ A J | ♦ 8 7 2 |
| ♣ 6 | ♣ 6 | ♣ J 7 4 |

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1♥ 1♦ 1♠ 2♥
Pass 3♦ Pass 3♦ N.T.
Pass 4♥ Pass 4♥
Pass Pass Pass 6♣

West led the heart king.

DENNIS THE MENACE

COULDN'T YOU HAVE JUST TOLD THE LITTLE FELLOW THAT YOU DIDN'T NEED ANY HELP?

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GOUBS **RAWCE**

PYGINT **TELMAD**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Friday's Jumble: YOUTH CRAWL. EROTIC FEUDAL
Answer: Where an actor might have a part in industry - IN A FACTORY

BOOKS

MYSTERIES

By Knut Hamsun. Translated from the Norwegian by Gerry Bothmer. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 340 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

GERRY BOTHMER'S new translation of Knut Hamsun's "Mysteries" begins with an enticing promise, as all good stories ought to: "In the middle of the summer of 1891 the most extraordinary things began happening in a small Norwegian coastal town. A stranger by the name of Nagel appeared, a singular character who shook the town by his eccentric behavior and then vanished as suddenly as he had come. At one point he had a visitor: a mysterious young lady who came for God knows what reason and dared to stay only a few hours. But let me begin at the beginning..." What follows is fulfillment of the promise—the utterly absorbing story of the strange young man in the "loud yellow suit" who bewildered the town with his money, his empty violin case and his full vial of poison.

Absorbing is what I meant. Despite the fact that it was written almost 80 years ago, this is no museum piece redolent with the dust of literary respectability. It is as immediate and haunting as last night's dream (or nightmare). The author knew all the devices of storytelling—how to provoke our curiosity; how to attract and repel our sympathies; how to make us want lovers reconciled and evil spirits banished; how to make the sun shine, the rain fall and our flesh crawl. It doesn't take many pages before such questions as "Who is Johan Nilsen Nagel? Where did he come from? and What's he really about?" seem far more pressing than reality.

But because it so quickly becomes apparent that the mysteries here are never going to be cleared up—because one finds oneself adrift in a logical world without foundations in reality—part of one's mind begins a frantic search for external clues to the story's meaning.

For instance, just who was the author, Knut Hamsun? Well, he was a Norwegian with the real-life name of Knut Pedersen. He lived from 1899 until 1952. He spent part of his young manhood in the United States, working at odd jobs and lecturing. His first successful novel was "Hunger" (1890), the first of a trilogy that would eventually include this same "Mysteries" (1892) and "Pan" (1899) (although each stands alone). His masterpiece is considered to be "Growth of the Soil" (1917). He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1920. All of which are bare-bones ground facts that throw little light on the meaning of the present story.

But what about the finer shadings of Hamsun's life? There is the fact that he lived and wrote in a cultural backwater where great artists were comparative rarities, for, at least in the 19th century, Norway was to Sweden something as Ireland was to England. That might begin to explain Johan Nilsen Nagel's character—his rootlessness, his virtiginous sense of alienation, his view of himself as helplessly unique yet without substance, the resemblance to Peer Gynt's famous oration. But these are only facets of the mystery.

Then there is the fact that Hamsun was a Nazi sympathizer during World War II: One could have predicted as much on the evidence of Nagel's impatience with parliamentary politics, his rantings about the "supermind," his mysticism. But it just would do to reduce him to a symbol of 19th-century conservatism, for there is too much more to the man. For that matter, will it do to dismiss the novel because of its author's politics?

Is the character of Nagel perhaps a pure study in psychological aberration? Recalling that, one finds a scrap of external evidence of Hamsun's desire to depict psychological complexity: what he judged to be the one-dimensionality of Henrik Ibsen's characters. Moreover, the primitive, tree-wheeling narrative techniques Hamsun employs in "Mysteries" suggest at times that he was simply aiming for a four-course menu. (Long passages of internal monologue are mixed in with all-knowing narrative that attacks crudely and violently in its pursuit of truth with the net result that nobody's testimony is reliable—the vacuum Nagel's quick grin-like botulini.)

All such schemes add little to the story's meaning. "Mysteries" get none of them quite serve to explain the gut impact of Nagel's wild and whirling world. His inscrutable origins, his contradictory behavior or his feverish spiritual wanderings. Like Hamlet, Nagel is brooding, Scandinavian, quintessential adolescent, romantic lover, misogynist, germinal artist, mythic and mirror of his creator's soul, but he is much more than the sum of his parts.

When the story ends, the mysteries remain, just as one had suspected they would. And one promises to oneself to handle the final and all-inclusive interpretation scene: hopeless and, what more, pointless—the only roundabout way of reaching the presence of art. I'm not certain why Knut Hamsun's work is being revived at this particular date (the Bothmer translation is the first to appear since 1952), perhaps Johan Nagel's hallucinations will strike chords with the generation that has embraced Herman Hesse and "Head Case." But it's a welcome revival, and one looks forward to more, please, more.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

ACROSS

| | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Decrees | 44 | Body politic | 12 | Prefix for nautics |
| 5 | Brighton, for one | 45 | Actor David | 13 | Designer of 20 Across |
| 10 | Irish dramatist | 47 | Macbeth's | 18 | Diving birds |
| 14 | Earth goddess | 48 | Important | 19 | Satisfy |
| 15 | Snow house | 51 | Corny remark | 23 | Great place |
| 16 | British noble | 54 | Pilgrims' stories | 24 | Sudden |
| 17 | Busy area in London | 56 | African plant | 25 | Outpouring |
| 20 | Landmark | 57 | Rope fiber | 26 | Strived |
| 21 | Uncharged particle | 58 | Family | 28 | Old French coin |
| 22 | Places of refuge | 59 | Current events | 29 | Cleanness of note |
| 23 | Surrounded | 60 | Poem of lament | 29 | Nearly |
| 24 | Wrapped | 61 | London park | 30 | Philippine island |
| 26 | Deviante | | | 32 | Pique |
| 27 | Mountain nation | | | 33 | Certain plane |
| 31 | Orchestra sections | | | 35 | Resemble |
| 32 | Here, in Paris | | | 36 | Lincoln's god |
| 33 | Writer | | | 39 | Household gods |
| 34 | French friend | | | 41 | Tolerate |
| 35 | Inhumane | | | 43 | Rodent |
| 37 | Demure | | | 44 | Smoke byproduct |
| 38 | Tent | | | 46 | Bible division |
| 40 | Insect | | | 47 | Perversely |
| 41 | Rabbit tail | | | 48 | Scrutinize |
| 42 | Ford | | | 49 | Beyond the |
| 43 | Dutch export | | | 50 | Ample, for Omar |
| | | | | 51 | Blow one's horn |
| | | | | 52 | Out of play, as a ball |
| | | | | 53 | Domestic slave |
| | | | | 55 | Function |

DOWN

| | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Representatives: Abbr. | 3 | Mad Hatter's affairs |
| 2 | "The Apple" | 4 | Expeditions |
| 3 | Mad Hatter's affairs | 5 | Proposed laws |
| 4 | Expeditions | 6 | Urges, with "on" |
| 5 | Proposed laws | 7 | king |
| 6 | Urges, with "on" | 8 | Grain trader's coup |
| 7 | king | 9 | Waters |
| 8 | Grain trader's coup | 10 | Explosive uttance |
| 9 | Waters | 11 | Pay attention to |
| 10 | Explosive uttance | | |
| 11 | Pay attention to | | |

Palmer Ousted; Rodgers, Weaver Gain Final in Golf

From Wire Dispatches
NEWBURGH, N.C., Aug. 29.—Old Palmer lost in the quarter-finals and DeWitt Weaver and Rodgers won their semifinal spots to gain the final in the 100th national match-play championships yesterday at the Cary Club of North Carolina. Palmer lost to Bruce Crampton 69-72, and said after the wheels spinning. Crampton was knocked out of tournament by Weaver of California in the quarter-finals in the semifinals by a 5 and Rodgers of San Diego won still by seven strokes. Weaver had a five-over-par 77 and Rodgers a three-under 63. Weaver, who has never won on tour, eliminated Lew Graham of Nashville, Tenn., 71-72, in the quarter-finals.

Palmer last scored in the all-time Buick Opens in 1966. He won the 1967 Buick Open in 1963 when he lost the Buick Open playoff to Bob Goalby of New Zealand. Yesterday he put out George Knudson, an international World Cup champion and Canada's top-ranked player, 70-73, in the quarter-finals. Palmer joined the tour in 1964 but did not win eight years ago. He has never won a PGA Tour event. He has never won a PGA Tour event. He has never won a PGA Tour event.

1 Riessen, 2 Others Gain Semifinals

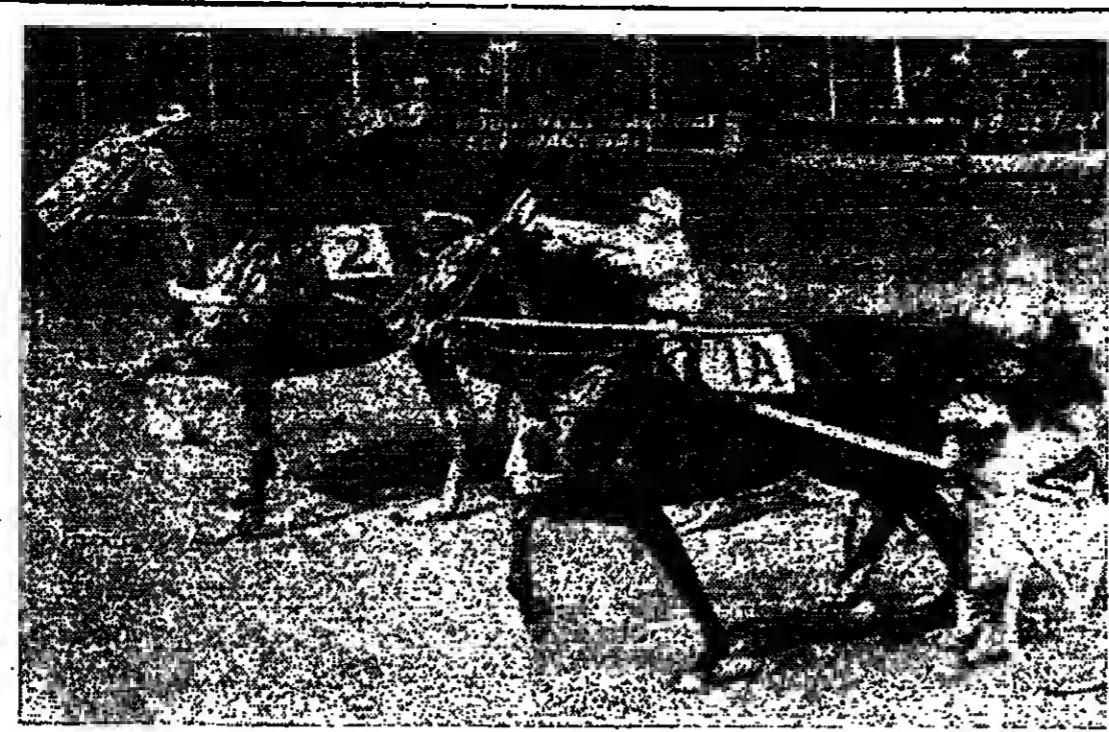
ST. ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 29.—Top-seeded Marty Riessen, Evanston, Ill., and Pierre Van Lancker, 37, of France scored quarter-final victories yesterday in the 100th national match-play championships, forced indoors by rain at the West Orange Country Club. Riessen will face Barthes in the quarter-final match, with second-seeded Clark Grubbs of New York meeting Onny Parun of New Zealand in the other. Parun is running a day because of the rain. Grubbs earned a semifinal with a 6-1, 6-2 victory over Parun. Grubbs' partner, Lookout Moun- tain, 37, of Tennessee, lost to Van Lancker 6-3, 6-2. The slow Uni-Turf courts at the West Orange Tennis Club were obviously to Riessen's advantage as he ran down Parun's 3-6, 6-3, 6-2. Parun rammed home five aces in the second set, but it was to no avail as Riessen, the 1967 Wimbledon champion, earned aces in the first and second games. Riessen closed with a love in the eighth set as he scored his only two aces.

Riessen battled back to beat Van Lancker in Los Angeles, 6-7, 1, 6, in a duel that lasted 1 1/2 hours. The 39-year-old man, who hit a 42-minute point Omedeo won the final 3 of the tiebreaker, for a 5-3 victory. Riessen's service breaks at the end of the second set, but he got the big one in the game when he broke Omedeo with two beautifully placed lobbs and a pair of passes. A fourth game break by Riessen needed to win the set. Riessen and Omedeo struck women's division. Top-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain withdrew following a wrist injury in her match with Winnie Shaw of Scotland. Wade was ahead when she severely twisted her wrist in the opening game. Wade's partner, Lesley Bowrey of Australia, withdrew before her final match with Lita Ford of Indonesia after learning of her father's death. The other quarterfinals, Bert of Fort Lauderdale, defeated No. 4, ousted Lita Ford of Indonesia, 6-3, 6-2, and Goolley of Australia, allowed by 21 points, crushed Joyce King of Britain, 6-1, 6-1.

2d Minor League Team Gives Up On Girl Player

RALEIGH, N.C., Aug. 29 (UPI).—Raleigh-Durham of the Carolina League cancelled its contract offer to Jackie Jackson, "the world's greatest female baseball player." General Manager Walter Brock said he decided to cancel it when he did not receive written confirmation that the 33-year-old first-baseman-outfielder intended to appear. Earlier, Brock confirmed that he had reached terms with Jackie in a telephone conversation and she would be arriving in time to start at first base Monday against Rocky Mount. He never related the terms of the proposed contract. The 5-7 blonde, a cost-analyst from Washington, D.C., first gave organized baseball a try with the Pittsfield, Mass., Senators in the Class AA Eastern League. Pittsfield is a Washington Farm Club and is suffering at the gate. Pat McKernan, owner of the Pittsfield club, has called Jackie "the greatest player I've ever seen." And one of the team's coaches added, "she's good—a lot better than we thought."

But Pittsfield manager Joe Cline also said she "had some negative things going against her." He didn't specify what they were, but that was apparently the reason the team decided not to hire her.



ENCORE—Une de Mai of France (outside) winning the Boquepine Trot at Roosevelt Raceway in Westbury, N.Y. It was the second week in a row she edged Fresh Yankee of Canada, but the winning margin grew to a neck from a nose last week.

French Trotter's 2d U.S. Score in Row

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 29 (NYT).—Compared with last week, when Une de Mai of France out-trotted Fresh Yankee of Canada by a nose in the \$125,000 International, the French mare had an easier time in capturing the \$30,000 Boquepine Trot from the same rival at Roosevelt Raceway last night by a neck.

Once again, Jean-René Gougeon turned in a flawless confident drive in the sulky behind the richest standardbred in history. Moving out from third place shortly after the first quarter, at which stage George Phalen already had assumed command with Fresh Yankee, Gougeon put pressure on the front-going U.S.-bred mare.

From the approach to the half-mile until the wire, this sequel to the International was a contest between two superb trotting mares, each the winner of more than \$1 million in purse money. As they charged through the stretch, Fresh Yankee enjoyed more than a length over Une de Mai, but the latter drew even in the final 15 yards.

Keered for Race
 The clocking of 2:33 3/5 for 1 1/4 miles was the fastest in the history of the event, formerly called the Challenge Cup, although well off the world mark of 2:31 2/5, shared by Speedy Scot and Noble Victory.

Favored Une de Mai, so-owned by Count Pierre de Montesson and Pierre D. Allaire of Normandy, France, paid \$3.40 for \$2 to win and \$2.20 to place. Duncan MacDonald's Fresh Yankee, the second choice, returned \$2.40 for second.

The 43-year-old Gougeon has driven French horses that have earned \$233,500 in International competition at Roosevelt Raceway.

Grabowski's 47-Yard Score Helps Bears Shade Browns

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Jim Grabowski scored on a 47-yard run in the second period to give the Cleveland Browns a 10-7 lead, and the Bears didn't trail again as they held on for a 20-19 victory over the Cleveland Browns in the first professional football game at Notre Dame Stadium yesterday.

A crowd of 43,468 was on hand at South Bend, Ind., to watch Grabowski, cut by the Green Bay Packers two weeks ago because of a slow recovery from knee surgery, make the game's big play. Cleveland had scored earlier in the period on a 12-yard pass from Mike Phipps to Dave Jones, the first touchdown of the exhibition season for the Browns' offense. Phipps played the first half and Bill Nelson quarterbacked the Browns after intermission.

After Don Shy increased the Bears' lead to 20-12 with an eight-yard touchdown, Nelson engineered a 56-yard scoring drive capped by 27-yard touchdown pass to Ed Hooker at 6:54 of the third quarter.

Bears running star Gale Sayers was out of uniform on the sidelines, recovering from a knee operation. Middle linebacker Dick Butkus played briefly, with a noticeable limp. He is also recovering from a knee operation. Bears cornerback Bob Jeter limped off the field with a damaged knee.

Hamilton, Ont., Canada, Aug. 29 (UPI).—Two Americans playing for the Canadian Football League, including a former All-America player, were charged with possession of marijuana Thursday three days after a third Michigan player was charged with possession of marijuana.

Steve Worster, 22, and Seth Miller, 23, were charged after Hamilton city police and Royal Canadian Mounted Police made a joint raid on a city apartment. Worster, a fullback, was an All-America last year with the University of Texas.

On Monday Wayne Philbrick, a 33-year-old Canadian lineman, voluntarily quit the Hamilton Tiger-Cats after he was arrested and charged with possession of \$12,000 worth of marijuana for the purpose of trafficking.

Dolphins Return Grant
MIAMI, Aug. 29 (NYT).—The Miami Dolphins said they had returned Wes Grant, a defensive end, to the New York Giants. A Dolphins official said the deal had been "conditional." The deal was made last month after Grant left the New Yorkers following a series of disagreements. The Giants received an undrafted draft choice for Grant in the Dolphins deal.

"Grant got along fine with everybody here," said the Miami spokesman. However, reports came out of the Dolphins' camp almost immediately that Coach Don Shula was unhappy with Grant.

Exhibition Football
 Saturday's Results
 Chicago 20, Cleveland 18.
 Philadelphia 21, N.Y. Giant 14.
 Oakland 17, Green Bay 13.
 Miami 21, Detroit 24.
 San Diego 27, New Orleans 7.
 San Francisco 33, Denver 17.
 Baltimore 20, Washington 14.
 Cincinnati 27, St. Louis 21.

Sunday's Games
 Los Angeles at New England.
 Buffalo at Atlanta.

Monday's Game
 N.Y. Jets at Kansas City, night.

A's Blue Scores 23d Victory

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Left-hander Vida Blue of the Oakland A's held on for his 23d victory of the year, a 4-3 triumph over the Washington Senators in the first game of a doubleheader today at Oakland.

Blue, who had lost a pair of four-hitters in his previous two starts, gave up six hits including a fifth-inning homer to Del Unser and Tim Lincecum's two-run shot in the ninth.

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Sunday
 The A's jumped on Washington rookie Pete Broberg for two runs in the first on Bert Campanier's single, Mike Epstein's double and Sal Bando's sacrifice fly.

Reggie Jackson made it 3-0 in the third with his 3d homer and Dave Duncan singled home their final run in the sixth.

White Sox 6, Tigers 2

Mike Andrews' three-run homer capped a four-run outburst in the first inning and knuckleballer Wilbur Wood won his 18th game against ten defeats as Chicago beat Detroit and 21-game winner Mickey Lolich, 6-2, at Detroit. Lolich, who suffered his tenth loss, gave up three walks and four hits in the first inning, including Andrews' 12th homer of the year.

Orioles 3, Brewers 2

Don Buford ripped a run-scoring single in the ninth inning, giving Baltimore a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee in the opener of a doubleheader at Baltimore. Pat Dobson picked up his 17th victory of the season against six losses.

Twins 6, Indians 5

Righthander Jim Perry keyed a four-run second inning with a single and Minnesota went on to a 6-0 road victory over Cleveland and Sam McDowell.

Yankees 10, Royals 3

Rookie Ron Blomberg's third home run in the last two games—a three-run shot—highlighted New York's six-run fifth inning as the Yankees whipped Kansas City, 10-3, at Kansas City. Yankees, who chased starter Dick Drago, 15-8, with their seventh-hit assault in the fifth, wiped out a 2-1 deficit. The victory went to rookie Alan Closter, 2-1, a lefthander who took over for Mel Stottlemyre in the fifth.

Giants 8, Phillies 3

In the National League, Bobby Bonds hit a three-run homer and Juan Marichal scattered seven hits for his 14th victory of the season as San Francisco whipped Philadelphia, 8-3, at Philadelphia. The victory, combined with Los Angeles' loss to the New York Mets, widened the Giants' National League West lead over the Dodgers to 8 1/2 games.

Bonds' blast, his 38th of the season, came in the sixth inning off reliever Darrel Brandon. It scored Tito Fuentes and Willie Mays, both of whom walked. Philadelphia pitching gave up 11 walks.

Mets 4, Dodgers 3

A two-out single in the ninth inning by Tommy Agee drove home Ken Singleton from second base and New York beat Los Angeles at Shea Stadium, 4-3, for its fourth straight victory. Tug McGraw, in relief, scored his tenth victory in 14 decisions.

Cardinals 4, Reds 3

Reliever Clay Carroll walked Ted Sizemore and two out in the 11th inning, forcing home the winning run in a 4-3 Double A triumph over Cincinnati at St. Louis. The Cards had tied it in the ninth when Lou Brock cracked a solo home run, his seventh of the season. In the Cards' 11th, Louis Melendez and

Phillies Gain Split as Wise Halts Giants, Homers Twice
 From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Pitcher Rick Wise knocked in five runs with a pair of homers, including a seventh-inning grand slam, as the Philadelphia Phillies ripped San Francisco, 7-3, for a split of a two-night doubleheader yesterday.

The Giants won the opener, 5-2, on Willie Mays' 64th career home run and a pair of run-scoring singles by Alan Callaghan. Wise's sixth homer of the season and 11th of his career came off reliever Don McMahon and broke a 3-3 tie in the seventh.

Astros 4, Pirates 3

Dave Givetti pocketed his 27th save of the season, coming in to preserve a 5-2 road victory for Pittsburgh over the slump-ridden Houston.

Saturday
 Athletics 10, Senators 6

In the American League, Sal Bando, back in the line-up after missing three games because of an injury, drove in five runs with his fourth career grand slam and a single as Oakland routed Washington, 10-6, at Oakland. Bando's homer capped a five-run second-inning rally that gave the A's a 7-3 lead and helped Chuck Dobson to his 14th victory against three losses.

Orioles 9, Brewers 4, 3

Dave McNally coasted to his 16th victory in the first game at Baltimore but Mike Cuellar was felled in his bid for his 17th victory as Milwaukee blanked Baltimore, 3-0, after the Orioles won the opener, 9-4. Baltimore, attempting to become the first club since the 1920 Chicago White Sox to boast four 20-game winners, now has four 16-game winners. McNally won his tenth straight to boost his record to 15-4 although he needed ninth-inning relief help from Eddie Watt.

Royals 4, Yankees 3

Bob Oliver broke a 3-3 deadlock with a run-scoring single in the eighth inning to give Kansas City a 4-3 home victory over New York. Mike Hedlund posted his 12th victory against six losses and Fritz Peterson was charged with his ninth loss against 13 victories.

Indians 9, Twins 8

Ray Fosse's grand slam, a three-run homer by Vada Pinson and John Lowenstein's two-run clutch helped rookie Mark Ballinger pick up his first major-league victory as Cleveland outlasted Minnesota, 9-8, at Cleveland. A pair of homers by Rich Reese and a solo homer by Tony Oliva propelled the Twins into an 8-6 lead after five innings. But Pinson smacked his ninth homer off reliever Ray Corbin in the sixth to put Cleveland ahead, 9-8.

Red Sox 6, Angels 2

Reggie Smith cracked his 27th homer of the season and a pair of singles to drive in four runs in the eighth in a 6-2 road victory over California. The hitting spree enabled stopper Rogelio Mored of Puerto Rico to post his first triumph of the year against two losses.

Tigers 5, White Sox 4

Gates Brown gave home with the winning run in the seventh inning when first baseman Mike Andrews dropped an attempted double-play throw from catcher Tom Egan as Detroit defeated Chicago, 6-4, at Tiger Stadium. Detroit scored twice without a hit in the seventh. Reliever Bart Johnson walked four and Jim Northrup greeted Steve Kealy by hitting a ball to Andrews, who fired to the plate for a forceout but dropped the return throw.

The Scoreboard
BASEBALL
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
 St. Louis 7, N.Y. 5B
 Chicago 7, N.Y. 5B
 New York 6, Phil. 5B 10 1.3
 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

Western Division
 San Francisco 7, L. A. 5B 1.2
 Los Angeles 6, S.F. 5B 1.2
 Atlanta 6, S.F. 4B 11 1.2
 Houston 6, S.F. 4B 11 1.2
 San Diego 6, S.F. 4B 27
 (Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results
 Atlanta 6, Los Angeles 3, 1.
 San Francisco 5, Philadelphia 2, 7.
 St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.
 Boston 4, Pittsburgh 2, 10.
 San Diego 0, Montreal 2, 10.

Friday's Results
 Chicago 3, Atlanta 2.
 Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 7.
 Los Angeles 4, New York 7.
 San Francisco 1, Philadelphia 2.
 San Diego 0, Montreal 2, 10.

American League
 Eastern Division
 Baltimore 8, L. A. 6B 5.5
 Detroit 6, N.Y. 6B 3.2
 New York 6, Phil. 6B 4.2 18
 Washington 5, St. L. 4B 4.2 18
 Cleveland 4, Montreal 2, 10 1.2

Western Division
 Oakland 8, Phil. 6B 5.1
 Chicago 8, N.Y. 6B 4.2 1.2
 Chicago 8, N.Y. 6B 4.2 1.2
 California 8, N.Y. 6B 4.2 1.2
 Minnesota 7, L. A. 6B 4.2 1.2
 Milwaukee 5, N.Y. 6B 4.2 1.2
 (Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results
 Cleveland 4, Montreal 2, 10.
 Detroit 3, Chicago 4.
 Oakland 10, Washington 6.
 St. Louis 9, Kansas City 2, 7.
 Kansas City 4, New York 2.
 Boston 3, California 2.

Friday's Results
 Kansas City 4, Philadelphia 2.
 Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
 Minnesota 6, Cleveland 4.
 Oakland 6, Washington 2.
 Milwaukee 5, Boston 2.
 Milwaukee 5, Baltimore 2, 10.

Sunday's Games
 Oakland at Washington 2 (1st).
 Chicago 6, Detroit 2.
 Baltimore 3, Milwaukee 3 (1st).
 Cleveland 6, St. Louis 2 (1st).
 Minnesota 4, Cleveland 2.
 St. Louis 4, Milwaukee 2.
 Boston at California.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores
AMERICAN LEAGUE
 Chicago 8, N.Y. 6B 5.5
 Detroit 6, N.Y. 6B 3.2
 New York 6, Phil. 6B 4.2 18
 Washington 5, St. L. 4B 4.2 18
 Cleveland 4, Montreal 2, 10 1.2

NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
 St. Louis 7, N.Y. 5B
 Chicago 7, N.Y. 5B
 New York 6, Phil. 5B 10 1.3
 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

Baseball
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
 St. Louis 7, N.Y. 5B
 Chicago 7, N.Y. 5B
 New York 6, Phil. 5B 10 1.3
 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

Baseball
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
 St. Louis 7, N.Y. 5B
 Chicago 7, N.Y. 5B
 New York 6, Phil. 5B 10 1.3
 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

The Scoreboard
BASEBALL
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 Eastern Division
 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
 St. Louis 7, N.Y. 5B
 Chicago 7, N.Y. 5B
 New York 6, Phil. 5B 10 1.3
 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

Baseball
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 Pittsburgh 7, L. Phil. 6B
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 Philadelphia 5, St. L. 4B 10
 Montreal 5, N.Y. 4B 29 1.2

Observer

The Poll Cats

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—If the Gallup Poll is to be believed, practically everybody in the country thinks better of President Nixon because of his wage-price freeze.

This is only to be expected in the short run, as Barry Bushmore, who lives down in the next block in our subdivision, could have told the President if anyone at the White House had thought to ask him.



Baker

Last January, when the Christmas tide started arriving, Barry stunned his entire family by interrupting the Ed Sullivan Show one Sunday evening for a dramatic announcement. "As of today," Barry told them, "I have frozen all allowances, at the level at which they stood last night."

"In addition, I have ordered a freeze on all price-payments, so that no one can pay a higher price for any item than he paid last week."

Barry explained that these drastic steps were necessitated by the deepening Bushmore family economic crisis, which was already producing ripples on the Bushmore family dollars, and a widespread loss of confidence in the Bushmore balance of payments.

A Gallup poll taken three days after Barry's announcement showed that 78 percent of the family approved and only 13 percent disapproved, while 9 percent had no opinion.

On the basis of these findings, Gallup concluded that if the matter were to come to a vote that week, Barry could have been re-elected head of the family by a landslide, even in the absurd event that someone else could have been found to contest him for the job.

By early March, Barry was a shattered man, his Gallup poll rating down to a piffling 15 percent approval, and that only because two cravenly fawning cats, who depended on Barry for their meals, had meowed contentedly about Barry's new economic policy when Dr. Gallup called.

At that time grocery prices

were rising by the hour and Mary argued that unless the food allowance went up the quality of the Bushmore cuisine would inevitably have to come down.

Barry said no, and that same night they had a dinner of turnip greens and hot water.

Barry's children, Harry, Larry and Carrie, came to him next day and asked that an exception be made to the freeze in their allowances. As they were going to have to eat more meals out, they explained, it was only fair that they get more money. Barry refused. That night his wife, Mary, served them all beet cuttings and mashed salt.

The cats complained, in that unmistakable manner cats have, that the couch cushions they slept on had become covered with cat hair and ought to be replaced with new, softer couch cushions, which would require an exception to the freeze. But they immediately purred and licked Barry's cuffs when he told them that the easiest way to get the Bushmore budget would be to kick out a pair of cats who had never done a single foot-pound of work to earn their keep.

Barry liked the way they immediately slipped up. He thought that kind of respect deserved a reward. He suspended the freeze just enough to buy them several tins of salmon-flavored cat food, and gave it to them in the collar when no one else could notice.

As Barry explained it later, he reasoned that the way things were going with the freeze he was going to need all the friends he could find.

The way things were going with the freeze was truly bad to worse, as Barry told Harry, Mary, Larry and Carrie, day after day, that they would have to learn the hard lessons of self-discipline and denial. Each time he rejected the plea of one of his loved ones, he would sneak down to the cellar with salmon-flavored cat food to keep his political fences mended.

It was useless. By the first of March the Gallup Poll showed that he had practically no support worth speaking of, which cats certainly aren't. Mary told him one night, "Barry, if you were running for President, you couldn't get a single vote from your own family."

Moral: Poll cats are only 1.5 percent of the vote.

Women's Liberation Attacks King's English

The very term 'women's lib' is unpopular in some circles, which prefer 'womankind.' How can a woman MAN the barricades? asks Emily Toth, writing in 'Women—A Journal of Liberation.'

By Israel Shenker
NEW YORK (NYT)—When the 78th annual convention of the American Psychological Association opens in Washington Friday, the most astonishing psychological phenomena will be the presiding officers. Instead of turning up as chairman or chairlady, each will have been transmuted into a sexually obscure "chair-person."

This is the way the language rumbles in deference to women's liberation. The leader of the attack is Varda One, publisher of a Los Angeles underground newspaper, who complained in an interview that the English language has forced women to see themselves "through a male mirror which distorts and insults them."

In every issue of Everywoman she shatters another bit of the mirror she calls Mankingsh. Varda One (this is what she calls "a liberation name"—others have opted for such as Betsy Warrior, Ann Fury and Dair Struggle) is high on the uses of "Person" as substitute for Mister, Missus and Miss.

Since "Mr." conceals man's marital state, many women could congeal Mrs. and Miss into the neutrality. Representative Bella S. Abzug, D. N.Y., has opted for Ms. pronounced miss. Varda One says Congressperson Abzug misses the point: "We don't go around addressing persons by their race, height or eye color. Why should we identify them by sex?"

Varda One favors a Nabokovian pronunciation of "Pn" (short for Person). "I'd be Person Varda One," she said.

Ferson H. W. Fowler, of English Usage in his book "After Nostradamus," says: "A female is, shortly put, a she, or put more at length, a woman-or-girl-or-cow-or-hen-or-at-the-like."

Women liberationists do not like it at all. The very term "women's lib" is unpopular in some circles, which prefer "womankind."

"How can a woman MAN the barricades?" asks Emily Toth of Baltimore, writing in "Women—A Journal of Liberation."

In one English town recently, the town fathers (mothers?) could not decide what to label the municipal councilmen: Geolts? Gentlemen? Men? Ladies? Women? The doors stayed locked until the issue could be resolved.

As far as many women liberationists—members of womankind—are concerned, the issues have not only been joined, but also resolved. Words ending in mistress, such as postmistress and headmistress, offend womankind by laying undue stress on the female element. Great oil paintings are

meanwhile old masters, never old mistresses, masterpiece, never mistresspieces. On the ashheap of history a word Everywoman has embraced are antique splendors such as doctress, inventress, paintress, presidentess and professoress. Negroess and Jewess survive, but not in acceptable speech. Increasingly unpopular with Varda One and others are authoress, poetess, supplecess.

As matters now stand, artisans defying the preferences of the militants say "she" (never he) needs a new coat of paint, "she" (not he) needs new spark plugs. "Thar she blows!" they will say of a gusher and advice for recalcitrant machinery is "Give her a good kick."

It is, however, the HUMAN race to which we all belong. In a word: MANKIND. MAN discovers fire, invents the wheel, and is the measure of all things. Great thinkers are seminal, and even NON-thinkers enter the race as Homo Sapiens.

In the menagerie of metaphor, as women have discovered, the male is lion-hearted, never woman. She must twiddle her life as a bird, chick or magpie. Anyone can be a silly goose, but never a silly gender. (Among animals the singularly ideal collective is probably "fluh"—neutral as to gender, confusing as to number.)

Distasteful words formerly applied indifferently to female or male have come to stigmatize only the former: harlot, whore, witch. Some liberationists—such as Ethel Stanachansky, writing in "Woman in a Sexist Society"—are upset that homosexual refers only to man.

People still speak of girl Friday and career girl, but not career boy. "Man alive!" is a respectable cry, but never "Woman alive!" "O boy!" never "O girl!" A Harvard man, but a Redcliffe girl.

In her book "After Nostradamus," the Doctor Eric Apter complains that "being called a girl when one is well past the age of consent or dissent makes me feel that I do not have to act as a responsible adult—not yet, anyway."

Varda One has found an appalling richness of words to describe women who nag including belademe, hawwife, henpecker, snare and virago. But no tags for male standing, she notes, but who ever heard of womb envy?

In "The Growth and Structure of the English Language," Otto Jespersen wrote that English is "the most positively and expressly masculine of the languages" he knew. When there are feminine as well as masculine forms, the masculine is listed first—man, woman; male, female; husband, wife.

Varda One would drop husband and wife in favor of "partner" (never abbreviated

to its first two letters). To reduce confusion in phrases like "he or she," "his or hers," Pt. Varda One invented "ve" for the nominative, "vis" for the possessive and "ver" for the objective. A typical Varda version: "A teacher must learn to listen. We must respect vis students' opinions. They must be important to ver."

Up against this veil of meaning in the doctoral dissertation she will defend on Aug. 20 at Northeastern University, Virginia V. Valian uses "she" as generic pronoun. A typical Valian effort: "The psychological operations a language user performs as a listener are the reverse of those she performs as a talker."

Liberationist writer Mary Crovan suggests that "co" replace "he or she" with "co" for possessive, "co" for objective, and "coo" for "himself or herself." Dana Denosmo, writing in the Boston periodical "The Female State," feels "she" should replace "he or she" since the word "he" is in "she." "Woman" would stand for man as well as woman. For the objective case, Pt. Denosmo suggests "hern" ("her" plus "him") as in hermaphrodite.

The question bothering some is whether one herms the language by proliferating confusion while man decays. When Norman Mailer, chairperson of a debate on womankind, used the word "lady" he was roundly upbraided by the women present, though he was only trying to pay a compliment.

Surnames themselves—e.g. Maller, Miller, Tiger—are excessively masculine. Robertson means son of Robert, and the name Lucy Johnson is now widely proposed as an example of how ridiculous English can get.

Even God has been put in Ester place. "Trust in God. She will provide," is old liberationist cologne, and pleased Clare Brothie Luce. "In Goddess We Trust" has now replaced the currency.

In England, My Lord may still be addressed to a woman judge, but what to do about a governor who is a woman. One can hardly call her a governess.

With many words, the masculine form does double duty: secretary, solicitor, councilor. At the White House, women serve as "White House Fellows." Carol Greitzer, elected to New York's City Council, let it be known she wanted to be known as Councilwoman, then changed her mind—which is a Person's privilege.

Convinced that the dictionary is the most prejudiced book in the language, Varda One is preparing a Dictionary of Sexism. Also, this is the King's English, not the Queen's. The very alphabet is man's province, and usually refers to his names: Abel, Baker, Charlie, all the way through Roger and out.

PEOPLE: Mrs. Onassis Me Escape on 'Frob'

Jacqueline Onassis attended the tumultuous funeral of a Polish aristocrat in Warsaw and Reuters reported she was hounded off afterwards in a trolley car to escape a throng of thousands of excited Poles.

Mrs. Onassis, wife of the late President John F. Kennedy, flew there Friday night for Saturday's funeral of Count Edmund Radziwill, 65, who died in London after an illness. Her sister, Princess Lee Radziwill, is linked by marriage to the family, who are Poland's leading aristocrats.

Both women joined a virtually uncontrolled crowd of thousands of jostling Poles for the Roman Catholic funeral service in a tiny domed Baroque church followed by burial in a nearby cemetery. As Mrs. Onassis left the cemetery, a mass of people surged forward. For several moments, she and a young man accompanying her stood anxious and helpless as the crowd threatened to engulf them.

Then cameramen boosted her aboard a trolley car standing just outside the cemetery. The doors slammed shut and the trolley rumbled off. A few hundred yards further down the street in the Czerniakow district of Warsaw, the trolley stopped and Mrs. Onassis got into her waiting car. She smiled and looked relieved after her visible alarm at the crush.

She and her sister arrived from Greece by a special plane belonging to her husband, Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis. Her children, John and Caroline Kennedy, were also in the plane and also attended the funeral. Mrs. Onassis and her children then departed for Athens on the special plane.

MARRIED: Jean Peters, 44-year-old former actress who was divorced from Howard Hughes after a 14-year marriage, and Stanley L. Hugh, 51, 20th Century-Fox executive, in Los Angeles.

DIVORCED: Mrs. and Mrs. William Holt, Tomorden, England, after nearly 50 years of marriage. The reason: "Triger." "I got fed up with my husband's comings and goings on Triger," said the 68-year-old Mrs. Holt. The last straw came when her husband went on an 18-month riding trip through Europe with Triger. "It must be the first time a husband has ridden a horse," said the 74-year-old Mr. Holt. "I've tried to persuade him to ride Triger, but she won't."

Life for Kenneth Beaulieu, Manhattan Beach, Calif., promises to be filled with laughs. Kenneth, 30, is the son of a general in an armor division. Kenneth got married Saturday to Deanna Schopp, 25, said she'd provide the limousine to take them from the church to the reception. And so did a World War II tank bedecked in balloons and ribbons.

In Miami, Mrs. Fred Harris was being quizzed on an audience participation television show when she asked the phone rang and a man with a deep voice said: "Go ahead, Go ahead," moderator Sally Jones urged the caller. "You're on air."

He took a deep breath. "Where my extra shirt?" demanded Sally Harris, Democrat from Oklahoma. La donna Harris assured her husband that he would find it in the closet of the hotel room from which he was phoning. The caller is on a tour of Florida seeking support in the race for Democratic presidential nomination.

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